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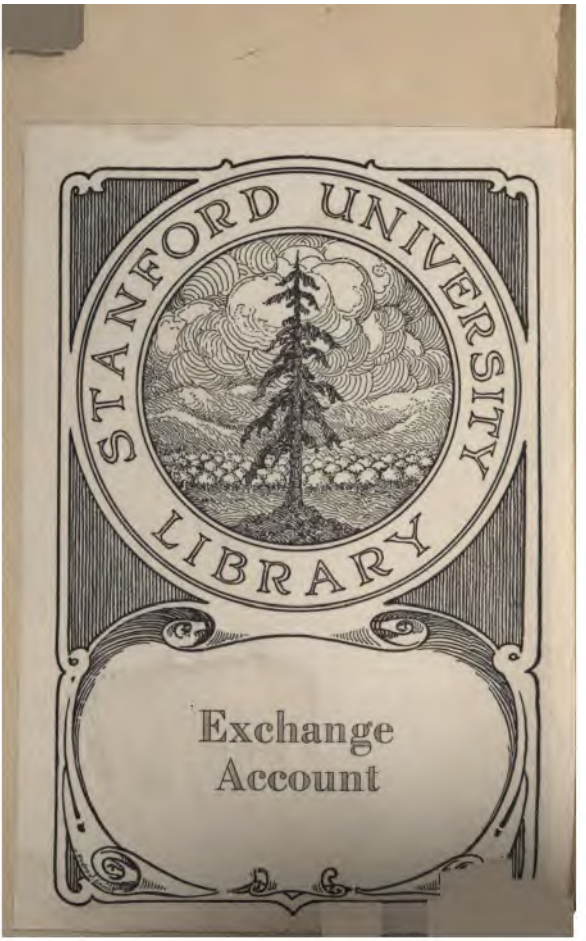
MUNICIPAL MANUAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

1903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T. W. Campbell

CLERK OF COUNCIL.

CITY HALL

LAFAYETTE SQUARE

MANUAL

OF THE

CITY OF

NEW ORLEANS.

COMPRISING

City Charter of 1896 as amended in 1898, 1900 and 1902. Extracts from the Constitution of 1898, and Acts of the Legislature of 1900 and 1902, relative to City affairs.

A sketch of the City, Ancient and Modern, a list of Members of the City Council, its officers and rules, together with a list of Employees, and salaries of Municipal Officers.

1903

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CLERK OF COUNCIL.

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386594

OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

No. 101.

Resolved, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to have a "Seal" ordered for the City of New Orleans, so as to enable him to furnish copies of documents to the City Attorney and the several Courts.

(Signed) WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
President Board of Aldermen.

FRENS. ALPUENTE,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Approved, June 11, 1852.

A. D. CROSSMAN,
Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

City Hall, July 10th, 1902.
Calendar No. 1768.

No. 1324—NEW COUNCIL SERIES

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the clerk of the Council to compile and have printed a Manual of the City, embracing the City Charter of 1896, as amended, etc., for 1903:

Whereas, The demand for the City Manual, published in 1901, has exhausted the supply, and in view of the fact that the City Charter has been amended in so many instances and the necessity of the charter being published as amended; Therefore,

Be it Ordained by the Council of the City of of New Orleans, That the Clerk of the Council be and he is hereby instructed and authorized to compile and have printed five hundred copies of a Manual of the City for 1903, embracing the City Charter of 1896, as amended, also a list of employees of the city, and all other information relative to city affairs; payment of same to be made out of public printing, 1903.

Adopted by the Council of the City of New Orleans, July 8th, 1902.

T. W. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of Council.

Approved July 10th, 1902,

WILLIAM MEHLE,
Acting Mayor.

A true Copy.

L. A. HUBERT,
Secretary to the Mayor.

PREFATORY.

I have been authorized by Ordi-
ance 1324 N. C. S., as Clerk of the
ouncil of New Orleans, to compile a
unicipal Manual for the year 1903.
s it is impossible to compile a Man-
al that will be absolutely correct in
ery minute detail, persons consult-
g this Manual will bear in mind,
at changes may be made in the
nployees of the various depart-
ents of the City Government after
ecember, 1902.

T. W. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of Council.

HON. PAUL CAPDEVIELLE,
MAYOR.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF MAYOR CAPDEVIELLE. MAY 7TH. 1900.

Mayor Capdevielle was warmly received by the Council after its organization and spoke as follows:

"I avail myself of the present interesting occasion when you enter upon the responsible and varied duties of members of the Council, to lay before you some practical observations relating to the affairs of the city and which as it seems to me, it is desirable not to postpone to a latter day.

There is no doubt of the benefit to be derived by the pub ic health as well as the general welfare, from carrying out to completion the great system of drainage which has for some time been progressing under your eyes. It gives me no small satisfaction to commend the general character of the work. However expensive that work may turn out to be, the outlay it involves is not only warranted by circumstances, but is baldly demanded by our situation.

Built upon an alluvial plain which slopes from the river towards the tidal morass in the rear, with the teeming Mississippi coursing along its front, and subject to torrential rain falls, New Orleans with its semi-tropical climate, its gardens of luxuriant growth and the richness of its neighboring lands, with the assistance of engineering skill under suitable expenditure for internal improvements, may be converted into a terrestrial paradise. Work upon the Second Drainage District is now nearly done. The commission has built the largest and perhaps finest and best appointed electric power house in the United States Should it ever be determined that the town is to be the owner of its own lighting plant, this house would suffice to operate it sufficiently. The city is now lighted by contract. The contract for ligting is the most expensive of all the city contracts, and will expire in two years from the present time. While I do not wish to be understood as complaining that the public streets are not well lighted just at this time, it is only proper that I should point out to you the great saving that must result from city ownership of a lighting plant, and that I should leave the subject for the time being to your consideration.

The sewerage and water supply of New Orleans are equally important with its drainage. The electors of

the city and those of the State at large having voted all the means required for both, it is expected that the two great measures will advance together as far as practicable. I recommend to the council that they give all legislative co-operation within their ability to both of these public works. The announcement that has gone abroad of the public purpose to undertake and carry them out, has done more than all things besides, that have happened since the civil war to strengthen faith in the future of New Orleans, and to command for it the generous wishes of enlightened people throughtout the United States. I consider it naturally my public duty, not to be overlooked at this particular time, to insist upon the absolute necessity of pushing to as rapid completion as is possible, the sewerage and water supply as well as our drainage plans. When these will have been carried out, there is no doubt, that it will be both easier and cheaper to keep the streets clean.

Your attention is asked to the statement of the engineer employed by the Sewerage Commission in his last report to that body, where he says. 'That if the streets of New Orleans are paved with asphalt or some modern material before the sewerage pipes or conduits are placed in position, that the cost will be four times greater.' In view of this fact you will, I am sure, agree with me that the paving of the streets ought to follow sewerage, and must for the time being, therefore, wait upon it.

Work for the improvement of the public parks must, of course, keep pace with that upon other betterments. The parks are places for popular recreation. They are the resort of children as well as of adults. They contribute by common consent to the general health as well as to the innocent amusement of everybody, and serve to cultivate a taste for botany and horticulture and for landscape gardening, which is at the same time, refining to the taste and very useful. Out under the open sky, away from the busy haunts of streets and exchanges, and of market places, of shops and offices, or under the wonderful live oak trees of this locality, and the flowers which in our genial climate spring from the earth as if by magic, the transition from town to country life is attainable by means of the city parks, without the expense of travel, and affords to all, some, at least, of the benefits for which change of scene and air abroad are so often

looked after. While not a little has been done for the parks, under the public spirited commissioners to which the law consigns them, certainly a great deal more is required to maintain and develop them. I feel, therefore, sincere interest in asking for them very liberal encouragement at the hands of the Council.

The assignments to boards of commissioners of a number of the functions heretofore exercised by the city authorities themselves, seems to have become at last a fixed feature of our municipal government. Without pausing to consider how far it may be constitutional and safe to go any further in this direction, it would be to fail to do entire justice to our situation, if I did not observe that no inconsiderable advantage has been got so far from resort to the auxiliary bodies referred to. Their membership has presented us with very creditable representatives of our most active and useful citizenship, and there is no denying the fact that the labors of the Council, which are always exacting, have received in this manner no small measure of relief.

The immediate action of the Council itself, is called for to provide a smallpox hospital and police jail. Dr. Beard's contract with the city for the treatment of persons suffering from smallpox will expire May 11th, ensuing, and steps can not be taken too quickly to furnish suitable accommodation and skilled professional attendance for the afflicted who may be stricken by this contagious and loathsome disease.

Like prompt provision is required to be made by the Council for a police jail. That now in use is in a condition which I shrink from describing in a public paper. The sufferings to which prisoners are subjected while incarcerated in the jail, has got to be a most unhappy subject for reflection. Ordinary humanity calls loudly upon us to come to the relief of the situation. I recommend accordingly, that a committee of the Council be specially charged with the duty of visiting the jail and of making a report without delay, of a proper place of confinement for the unfortunates, who are constantly being convicted in considerable numbers by the proper authorities, for offenses against law and order, and sentenced to serve a term in prison.

Money being the vital principle of the body politic which sustains the life and motions, and enables it to perform its functions, it is absolutely essential that the

public revenues should be carefully and efficiently collected, the finances of the city economically administered on a cash basis, and the public credit sacredly guarded and protected. The late Mayor and Council, whose administration is deservedly considered a good and successful one, have left a legacy of contracts to be carried out by ourselves, which as I am advised, amount in the aggregate to some $800,000, and is destined to absorb substantially the reserve funds for the coming years 1900 and 1901 and a portion of the year 1902. In bringing the fact to your notice, instead af designing to indulge in censure of our predecessors, I desire to place on record the expression of my belief that the reason for this condition of affairs doubtless is, the enlightened conclusion which the Mayor and Council arrived at, that the improvement and best interests in general of the city so required.

The number of members of the Council having been so decidedly reduced by the new charter of the city, there can be no doubt that the duties devolving upon each one of you will be considerably increased over those required of a councilman of a former time. I would fail in the discharge of a duty, which the history of the city government instructs me is a truly solemn one, if I did not warn you in the outset against the arts of interested parties and their followers, who will constantly urge upon you by every manner of specious address, the granting of privileges and franchises to grasping individuals and corporations to the public disadvantage. Elected to represent your fellow-citizens as a people, the eyes of a vigilant and intelligent public will be upon you. Even weakness and irresolution, should they be shown by you, will be construed by them into betrayal of the honorable trust they have reposed in you.

Let our part be so acted, that every right and interest of this city may not only be safeguarded, but if possible advanced. Let it be our aim when our term of four years is ended, and we go back to mix again with the body of our fellow-citizens, to secure their approbation, to have them feel satisfied that we have not only strengthened and added to the resources of New Orleans, but helped to send it forward to meet a glorious destiny."

On motion the address was ordered spread upon the minutes.

CITY HALL DIRECTORY.

General Office Hours in all Municipal Offices
9 A. M. to 4 P. M., fixed by City Charter.

BASEMENT.

Room.

1 Comptroller.
2 Treasurer.
3 Tax Mortgage.
4, 5 Back Taxes.

FIRST FLOOR.

9 Mayor's Parlor.
10 Board of Liquidation. (Left)
City Attorney. (Right)
12 Clerk of Council.
13 Council Committees.
14, 15 Board of Assessors.
16 Council Chamber.

SECOND FLOOR.

17, 18 Commissioner of Public Works.
19 City Engineer.
20, 21 Drainage Commission.
22 Assistant City Engineers.
23 Civil Service Commission.
25, 26 Notarial Records.
27 Department of Police and Public Buildings.
28 Board of Liquidation Records.
29 Fire Department.

THIRD FLOOR.

30 Tax Bills.
31, 32, 33 Archives.

ROOF.

Fire Alarm Department.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS. CITY OFFICERS, ETC.

Assessors' Office	Peoples	1024
Board of Liquidation	Both	857
Board of Health (City)	Peoples	1609
Board of Health (State)	Cumberland	612
Board of Sewerage and Water	Cumberland	1932
Board of Drainage Commission	Both	622
Board of School Directors	Cumberland	179
Board of Port Commissioners	Both	922
Board of Fire Commissioners	Peoples	167
Board of Police Commissioners	Cumberland	3362-12
Clerk of Council	Both	172
City Attorney	Both	192
City Notary	Cumberland	1184
City Engineer	Peoples	1307
	Cumberland	2021-11
Comptroller	Peoples	460
Commissioner of Police and Public Buildings	Peoples	735
Commissioner of Public Works.	Peoples	187
	Cumberland	2023-22
Chief of Police	Both	195
Coroner's Office	Peoples	174
Criminal District Court	Peoples	2076
Civil District Court	Cumberland	1042
First City Criminal Court	Peoples	95
Civil Service Commission	Peoples	1539
Fire Alarm Department	Peoples	98
	Cumberland	1454
Mayor's Office	Both	437
Orleans Levee Board	Both	1318
Registration Office	Cumberland	2955-12
Treasurer	Peoples	1304

ANCIENT HISTORY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BY WILLIAM BEER.

The geographical position of New Orleans in latitude 29 degrees, 57 minutes, and 15 seconds, and longitude 13 degrees, 5 minutes, and 45 seconds west of Washington, and 110 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, the largest river in the United States, at a point only six miles distant from Lake Pontchartrain, is the cause of its present and future greatness.

Fire, pestilence, war and corrupt governments imposed by the victors have momentarily arrested her progress, but the strength of her position, at the mouth of the mighty river, with accommodation for the world's commerce, has conquered all opposing forces.

New Orleans owes its existence to the determination of Jean Baptiste Lemoyne de Bienville, who at the age of 21 was placed in charge of the interests of the infant colony of Louisiana.

While the history of Louisiana really commences with the expedition under Iberville in 1698, it is fair to give credit to the comparatively accidental discoveries of the Mississippi, far from the Gulf of Mexico, by Cabres De-Vacuena in 1528, and De Soto, who in 1541 crossed it somewhere above the junction with the Arkansas. His lieutenant, Moscoso, actually entered the gulf by way of the Mississippi in July, 1543. From this date on for 130 years or more the Mississippi is unheard of in history.

The Spanish, however, made more than one attempt to conquer Florida, which name was given to the whole country from the Atlantic to the borders of New Mexico.

During the early part of the 17th century hardy French explorers had made considerable settlements on the St. Lawrence river. They were practically stations for trading with the Indians, the pursuit of which compelled more and more extensive travel along the waterways. *Tradition* had in this way reached the governors of the colony, and through them the mother country,

concerning a great river which flowed southward into an unknown sea. At first it was thought possible that this river might flow southwestward and so form a link in the long sought passage to China. Robert Cavelier De La Salle was the pioneer who, following up the tradition, explored as far as the Illinois river, and learned the way to the Mississippi. As a result of his report Joliet and Marquette were appointed to complete his work, and reached the upper Mississippi at its junction with the Wisconsin in 1672. They returned after sufficiently following the course of the river to satisfy themselves of its southward course. La Salle, overcoming what to others would have been insuperable difficulties, fitted out an expedition to take possession of the river. In 1762 he followed the course from the junction with the Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of Louis XIV took possession of the country of Louisiana from the mouth of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio, as also along the river Colbert or Mississippi, and the rivers which discharge themselves therein from its source as far as its mouth at the sea or Gulf of Mexico. This is the second of the important titles to the land on which New Orleans stands, the first having been the grant to Spain under the bull of demarcation of Alexander VI in 1492. La Salle returned to Canada and immediately started for France, where he was provided by the French government with ships and men destined to found a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi. His knowledge of the exact geographical location of the mouth of the river was unfortunately incomplete, and he landed 400 miles west of his destination on the coast of Texas at Matagorda Bay, where he built a fort, and thus laid the foundation for the claim of the westward extention of Louisiana. After great suffering La Salle attempted to reach Canada on foot, but was assassinated by some of his own men.

The government of Louis XIV determined to follow up the enterprise, and sent the Canadian Iberville, the most distinguished of the sons of one of the early settlers in Canada, to establish a base for communication with Canada. He sailed from Brest on the 24th of October, 1698. After touching at Pensacola, which he found occupied by the Spaniards, he landed on Massacre Island, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, and after a few days sailed westward as far as Biloxi, where he planted the

first permanent settlement of the new colony. On Marh 2nd, 1699, the French entered the river. On the site selected later for the City of New Orleans they found a few Indians, from whom they learned the name of the place, Tchoutchouma.

Iberville returned to France, and having collected reinforcements arrived again in the colony in 1701. Bienville, his brother and lieutenant, explored the Lower Mississippi and ascended as far as the country of the Natchez.

It was found expedient by the King at this time to grant the exclusive control of the colony to Anthony Crozat, who appointed as Governor Lamothe Cadillac. In August, 1717, Crozat, discontented with the results of his enterprise, gave up his concession, leaving the colony again in the hands of the Crown. On the 6th of September, 1717, it was granted to the Mississippi Company, the creation of the financier, John Law.

The immense publicity given to the supposed wealth of the Mississippi by the speculation created in the shares of the company, had the effect of calling general attention to Louisiana. Numerous vessels arrived with capitalists, to whom were made large grants of land for plantations. Attempts were made to settle in Texas, but these were abandoned, and the enterprise of the colony was devoted to the extension of the settlement along the river valley.

In 1718 Bienville was appointed Governor. He at once determined to found a city on the site long before selected, and sent workmen to clear up the site and lay out the city. In 1719, war having broken out between France and Spain, he attacked and captured Pensacola. During this year there was a great increase of emigration, and dissatisfaction being felt with Mobile, the capital was removed to Biloxi. However, the construction of New Orleans was continued under the supervision of Engineer Pauger, who built a short protection levee. In 1721 the Mississippi Bubble burst, but the colony remained under the control of the Western Company till 1731.

In 1722 the perseverance of Bienville brought about the selection of New Orleans as the capital of the colony. De la Tour, the chief engineer, gave to the city its present form. At the first census the population was 300.

The failure of Law's gigantic banking scheme in 1721 for some time caused great financial embarrassment in the colony. In 1724 was approved the Black Code for the government of the slaves.

The enemies of Bienville succeeded, in 1724, in their attempts to procure his recall, and Perier succeeded him in 1725. Under the latter the city continued to grow, and the line was extended. In 1727 was laid the foundation of education in the city and colony by the arrival of twelve Ursuline sisters, who came under contract to teach and care for the poor and sick. The population of the city had reached to 1600.

Trouble with the Indians culminated in the massacre of the whites in Fort Rosalie in 1727, which was avenged by almost total extermination of the Natchez in 1731.

The Western Company found itself unable to meet the expenses of the colony and resigned its charter in 1732.

Bienville was reinstated in 1733, and devoted himself immediately to procuring the submission of the hostile Indian tribes. He was succeeded by Vaudreuil in 1743. Under him the levee system, which had its origin in the short protection levee built at New Orleans by Pauger, received great extension.

On the promotion of Vaudreuil to the governorship of Canada, in 1753, Kerlerec became Governor. In 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, France ceded to Great Britain the territory east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the Island of Orleans, and at the same time ceded to Spain the Island of Orleans, and all the country lying on the west bank of the Mississippi. At this time the city was much disturbed by quarrels between Jesuits and Capuchins.

The cession to Spain was kept secret until October, 1764, when the Governor, de Abbadie, was instructed to remit the government to the Spanish envoy. De Abbadie died in 1765, leaving Aubrey in command. The long delay before the arrival of a Spanish commander gave hope to the colonists that the cession would never be accomplished. Finally, in the spring of 1766, Don Antonio de Ulloa arrived with a small body of troops to take charge of Louisiana. The colonists had by this time come to the determination not to submit to the change of government. The Superior Council in October, 1768, requested the withdrawal of Ulloa, who returned to

Havana and reported the position to Madrid. The Court of Spain, in 1769, sent Count O'Reilly with 28 ships and 4500 troops to avenge the alleged insult to her flag, and to take permanent possession of Louisiana. He caused the arrest of the leaders of the insurrection, of whom six were sentenced to death and the others to long terms of imprisonment.

The population at the census taken this year was 3190.

O'Reilly issued ordinances in French for the government of the colony and of the city, which now became something more than the headquarters of the administration of the province. Many of the offices of the Cabildo now established were held by distinguished Creoles. A system of municipal taxation was provided to pay the expenses of the city government. This being accomplished O'Reilly left the colony and Onzaga became Governor. The influence of the neighborhood of the British was felt in the large contraband trade while the regular commerce of Louisiana was at a standstill.

Onzaga was succeeded by Bernardo Galvez who, after Bienville, is the most distinguished of the Governors. In 1779, on the declaration of war against England, he captured Baton Rouge, Mobile and Pensacola. By the Treaty of Paris of January 20, 1783, the territory thus gained was confirmed to Spain, which thus controlled both banks of the lower Mississippi.

It was expressly provided by the treaty that the navigation of the river from its source to the gulf should for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States. The population of the city had grown to 4980.

Miro, who succeeded Galvez in 1785, found himself confronted with conditions of the greatest difficulty. The peopling of the banks of the Mississippi had produced a hardy race of men who resisted strongly the restrictions placed upon their trade by Spain. A terrible fire devastated the rapidly improving city in 1788. More than 800 houses were consumed. He showed his independence in preventing the establishment of the inquisition. The times were troublous. The revolution in France had created an uneasy feeling, and the uprising in St. Domingo brought to the city large numbers of colonists with their slaves. In 1792 he was succeeded by Carondelet. He divided the town in four wards. Under

him the fortifications around the city were greatly strengthened, and new forts built.

In 1794 was started the first newspaper, the *Moniteur de la Louisiane*. The sugar industry was placed on a firm basis by the success of Bore in crystalizing sugar in 1795, and in 1796 was opened the Carondelet Canal connecting the city with Bayou St. John. In this year also the streets of New Orleans were lighted and a police force created.

Toward the end of the century events marched with rapidity. The United States demanded from Spain the removal of all obstructions to free commerce in the Mississippi. The slow march of negotiation caused the formation of plans for the seizure of New Orleans. The United States was attempting by diplomatic means to relieve the situation when affairs took a turn from the announcement of Napoleon that Spain had transferred to him Louisiana in her original limits. It seems certain that for a few months he intended to take possession, but circumstances rendered this impossible, and in 1803 he agreed to sell all Louisiana to the United States for $16,000,000.

The income of the city for the year amounted to $19,278.

Laussat, the Colonial Prefect, received Louisiana from Salcedo and Casa Calvo, the Commissioners for Spain, on November 30, 1803. He appointed a Municipal Council of ten members with a Mayor and two assistants. The United States appointed W. C. C Claiborne and General Wilkinson to receive the transfer to the United States. This was completed with great ceremony on December 20th.

The population was now 8056.

By an act of Congress dated March 26, 1804, was created the territory of Orleans.

In 1804 was started an English newspaper, the *Gazette*. The territory of Louisiana was divided by Congress into two parts. The territory of Orleans, including the present State of Louisiana, all to the north, was named the District of Missouri with St. Louis as capital.

In 1804 were established the Louisiana Bank representing local capital, and a branch of the United States Bank.

The territorial assembly on February 17, 1805, granted *a charter of incorporation* by which the municipal gov-

ernment was vested in a mayor, treasurer, recorder and 14 aldermen. The city was divided into 8 wards. The Legislature also established the College d'Orleans.

The growing importance of the American population led to the formation of Protestant congregations.

In 1806-7 great uneasiness was caused by the rumors of the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Ocean commerce had increased to 350 ships. The first United States fleet ascended the river.

In 1809 a large accession to the French population arrived from Cuba.

In 1810 the Florida parishes, desirous of securing the advantage of freedom from Spain, rebelled and were taken possession of by Governor Claiborne. They were annexed to Louisiana after it became a State. Congress authorized the holding of a convention to form a State Constitution in 1811.

In 1812 the population of New Orleans had grown to 17,242. The Philipp Theatre was built. The river traffic employed 1071 boats.

In 1812 the Constitution was adopted and Louisiana became one of the States of the Union.

W. C. C. Claiborne was elected Governor, and Nicholas Pitot Mayor of the city.

In 1813 the French Market was built.

Towards the close of 1814 it became known that Great Britain was planning an attack on New Orleans. Troops were hastily collected and sent to the city under the command of General Jackson.

The enemy effected a landing on December 10th; made a night attack on December 23rd, and might have succeeded in capturing the city by a vigorous continuation of the attack. The delay, during which the British received large reinforcements and a new commander, gave Jackson time to complete the erection of a fortified line near Chalmette, behind which a successful defense was made on the day of concentrated attack, Sunday, January 8th. The British attack on the right bank was successful, but at Chalmette, where the main body of the British army confronted the few regulars and hastily drilled local militia, the day ended in total and irretrievable defeat. General Pakenham was killed and a retreat was ordered. This bloody and disastrous battle took place fifteen days after the signatures of the treaty

of Ghent, the official news of which only arrived in New Orleans on March 13th. It is curious to note that the event which links the name of New Orleans with national history had scarcely any effect in the city, in which the current of daily life was uninterrupted. There arose out of it a celebrated decision by which Gen'l Jackson was fined $1000 for interfering with the courts. The election of General Jackson to the presidency was another effect of the victory.

The city now began to spread southward, and the Faubourg St. Marie was settled.

In 1816 the trade on the river amounted to $8,052,240.

In 1820 the population had grown to 27,176.

In 1821 were established a board of health and quarantine system.

In 1822 St. Charles Street was paved.

In 1825 was established Leeds' Iron Foundry.

The growth of ocean traffic called attention to the necessity for deep water, and attempts were made in 1826 to obtain relief.

In 1829 the city was lighted with gas by Caldwell. The New Orleans & Pontchartrain Railway was built.

In 1830 set in a great period of prosperity. From 1831 to 1833 eleven banks were founded, with $51,000,000 of capital. The population was 29,737.

In 1832 was established the first steam cotton press.

In 1833 the Commercial Bank built water works, and the celebrated Gaines Case was commenced.

In 1834 the Medical College was started.

In 1835 were built the St. Charles Theatre and the Royal Hotel.

In 1836 a new charter was granted dividing the city into three municipalities, each with a separate government but with a mayor and general council meeting once a year for the whole city. The municipalities consisted of the city proper, the Faubourg St. Marie, and the Faubourg Marigny. The inflation of the last few years culminated in a panic, which affected the city until 1845.

New railroads were opened, and in 1838 the United States Mint was finished.

In 1840 the population had risen to 102,193. The public school system was founded.

In 1845 discontent with the Constitution of 1812 brought *about a revision.* The new Constitution of 1845 provid-

ed for a university, which was established in New Orleans. With it were incorporated the Schools of Medicine and Law which have been of great importance in the number of alumni and the high standard of learning.

In 1847 the foundation of the magnificent Custom House was laid by Henry Clay.

In 1849 the city suffered from the overflow caused by the Sauve crevasse. The river commerce had risen to a value of $82,000,000, and the population to 116,375.

In 1850 the towers of the Cathedral fell and a new facade was erected. In this year also the City Hall was built from the design of Gallier. The trade in cotton alone amounted to $42,000,000.

In 1851 occurred the fire of the St. Charles Hotel.

The first step towards railway connection with the outside world was made by the commencement of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, now a part of the Illinois Central System.

The Constitution of 1845 having proved a failure, another revision was made which resulted in many changes.

In 1852, under the new city charter, the separate municipality system was abandoned and the city of Lafayette was annexed. The municipal government consisted of a mayor, two chambers of aldermen and assistant aldermen with a comptroller, surveyor and street commissioner. Mardi-Gras was made the subject of special celebration.

In 1854 railroad connection with the west was inaugurated by the building of the New Orleans, Opelousas & Great Western Railroad, now a part of the Southern Pacific.

In 1855 the city charter was modified as to assessment and taxation.

In 1857 the Mystic Krew of Komus made its first appearance, illustrating by its floats, Milton's Paradise Lost.

In 1860 exports had risen to $184,000,000, of which cotton alone amounted to $109,000,000.

The population had now attained a total of 168,675 persons.

THE PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA.

THE PURCHASE.

TAKEN FROM REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE COST AND AREA OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

The United States paid for this cession:

Principal sum,	$ 15,000,000.00
Interest to redemption,	8,529,353.00
Total,	$ 23,529,353.00
Claims of the citizens of the United States from France under this treaty assumed by the United States in part payment for the territory,	3,738,268.00
Grand total,	$ 27,267,621.00

AREA.

	Square Miles
State of Alabama, west of Perdido and on the Gulf, below latitude 31 deg. north, estimated to contain...	2,300
State of Mississippi, west of Alabama, adjoining Louisiana on the Gulf, and south 31 deg. north latitude, estimated at.....	3,600
Forward,	5,900

	Forward.	5,900
State of Louisiana,		48,720
State of Arkansas,		53,850
State of Missouri,		69,415
State of Kansas, all but southwest corner (estimated)		73,542
State of Iowa,		56,025
State of Minnesota west of Mississippi River (estimated)		57,531
State of Nebraska,		77,510
State of Colorado east of the Rocky Mountains and north of Arkansas River (estimated)		57,000
State of Oregon,		96,030
State of South Dakota		77,650
State of North Dakota		70,795
State of Montana,		146,080
State of Washington,		69,180
State of Idaho,		84,800
State of Wyoming,		97,890
Indian Territory,		31,400
Total area acquired,		1,239,318 Sq. Miles

(The areas above for the divisions entire are taken from the latest published figures—1900—and the areas for fractional divisions are taken from "The Public Domain," published in 1883 by the Government. Idaho, Oregon and Washington are included in above table, because the United States obtained possession of them indirectly through the treaty).

POPULATION

The population of the Louisiana territory (including the States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington) in 1810 (seven years after the purchase), was less than 100,000; the same area to-day contains 13, 833,988—population for fractional divisions being estimated.

THE PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA

The beginning of Jefferson's first term found the country threatened by the dangers of complications of an international struggle across the water. Napoleon was engaged with plans hostile to England. France had obtained from Spain a secret cession of what was known as the Louisiana territory. The British Government was covetous of American territory and was interested in limiting the expansion of the United States to the westward. The United States Government had become seriously concerned over the question of the commercial outlet to the Gulf. Spanish officials at New Orleans were imposing restrictions which materially hampered the commerce of the Valley and which were the occasion of bad feeling.

Marbois was Napoleon's Minister of Public Treasury. Napoleon needed money for his war budget. But of stronger influence with him was a policy that might cripple England. Under such conditions, President Jefferson opened, through Mr. Livingston, the American Minister to France, negotiations for the purchase of so much territory as would control the mouth of the Mississippi. The inspiration for this diplomacy was the increasing clamor of the people in the great Valley against the interference with American commerce on the river. To aid Mr. Livingston, Mr. Monroe, afterwards President, was sent as a special Ambassador.

Napoleon met the negotiations with a counter proposition. According to Marbois, who became the historian of the transaction, Napoleon said, in a conversation on the 10th of April, 1803, speaking of the proposed cession, with special reference to the desire of the British: "They shall not have the Mississippi, which they covet."

Twenty days later the treaty had been consummated and the great territory of Louisiana had been ceded to the United States for $12,000,000 and the assumption of certain claims amounting to about $3,000,000 more.

It was in commenting upon the accomplishment of the purchase that Napoleon remarked: "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States."

The secret treaty of St. Ildefonso, by which the territory passed to France from Spain, was made in 1800. It was known to the Government of the United States, but the actual transfer from Spanish to French authority had not taken place. The trouble from which American commerce suffered was with the Spanish officials at New Orleans. President Jefferson, however, knew that the solution of the difficulty must come through negotiations with France.

It is an interesting fact that in 1802 there sailed out of the Mississippi 158 American vessels of 21,383 tonnage. This was the American commerce endangered. It was the arbitrary order issued on the 13th of October, 1802, by the Intendant Morales, 'suspending the right of deposit" at the port of New Orleans, which created the outburst of indignation along the Mississippi, which prompted President Jefferson to enter upon the negotiations for the purchase of the territory.

According to Marbois, Napoleon realized in some degree the magnificent territory which he was transfering to the United States. He realized, however, that it was impossible for him to hold territory without sending a fleet and a strong force. He understood also, that this transfer of Louisiana Territory to the United States would be the strongest blow he could deal to England.

Napoleon met the offer of the United States to purchase the mouth of the river with this answer to his Minister, Marbois:

"Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not New Orleans only I will cede; it is the whole colony, without any reservation. I know the price of what I abandon. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt to retain it would be folly."

The treaty of the purchase was signed on April 30th, 1803. The transfer at New Orleans took place a few months later.

MODERN HISTORY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BY J. S. ZACHARIE.

The history of the City of New Orleans from the commencement of the Civil War in 1861 to the year 1901 is very interesting, as it records many stirring events and shows the result of notable experiments with various forms of municipal government. When in 1861 the Civil War commenced, New Orleans was very prosperous, and bountiful crops of sugar and cotton, raised by slave labor, had been poured into its lap, developing a vast commerce with the world, and had drawn to its coffers a stream of gold to enrich its citizens.

CHARTER OF 1856.

In 1861 the city was governed under the charter of 1856, which provided for a Mayor and City Council consisting of a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen.

MONROE ADMINISTRATION.

JUNE 18TH, 1860, TO MAY 10TH, 1862.

On June 5th, 1860, John T. Monroe, the candidate of the American Party, was elected mayor for the term of two years, receiving 37,027 votes, and was inaugurated on June 18, 1860. The great presidential contest had begun and events were fast leading to a state of war. The ordinance of the secession of Louisiana, was adopted January 26, 1861, and in the month of April actual war began. From that time until April 25, 1862, the Confederate States held possession of the city. The United States instituted a blockade at the mouth of the river and all communication with the west by land or by the river was cut off, thus enabling a stagnation of commerce. The city was fortified by a series of earth-

works, erected by means of a city loan which was never afterwards paid. On April 25, 1862, the United States fleet passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, appeared in front of the city and the city surrendered. In 1862 the assessment of the city was $122,409,777, on which a tax of 1 per cent. was levied. The population of the city in 1860 was 168,775. On May 1, 1862, Major General Butler, with several regiments of United States troops, took possession of the city, and on the 8th, Brigadier Gen'l Shepley was appointed military commandant; on the 10th Mayor Monroe was suspended from office by Gen'l Butler, and sent to Fort Jackson a prisoner, and Gen'l Shepley assumed, on May 20th, the functions of Mayor. On May 31, 1862, General Shepley having been appointed military governor of Louisiana, Lieutenant Godfrey Weltzel became acting Mayor. Provost courts were organized to try criminal offenses, and on June 29, 1862, the administration of city affairs was placed in charge of two bureaus of finance, and streets and landings, in lieu of the City Council which had ceased to exist. E. H. Durell was appointed chairman of the former, and Julian Neville of the latter. A convention of delegates, gathered together from portions of the State within the federal lines, met and formulated the Constitution of 1864. A skeleton of a State government was set up in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, where Lieut. Governor J. Madison Wells, who had succeeded Governor Hahn, installed himself. Governor Wells, on March 2, 1865, with the sanction of General Banks, appointed Hugh Kennedy, Mayor, but he was later removed by the General, and Colonel S. M. Quincy appointed in his stead. On June 8, 1865, General Canby, who had succeeded General Banks, reinstated Hugh Kennedy as Mayor. The end of the Civil War in the southwest came practically with the surrender of the Confederate armies at Meridian, Mississippi, on May 4, 1865, and at Shreveport on May 26, 1865, and commercial intercourse with the interior of Louisiana and Mississippi was immediately resumed. Four years of war had reduced the commerce of the city to a small trading with the territory within gun shot of the federal troops and some business with the North by sea. In 1864 cotton sold for $1.63 per pound, sugar 26 cents per pound, while gold with an inflated currency was worth $2.20. These stores of products thrown suddenly on the market in 1865, made cot-

ton fall to 35 cents and sugar 10 cents, while gold had declined to $1.26. The interior of the country was denuded of supplies, so all goods brought high prices. The banks of the city at the approach of the federal fleet hid their specie or sent it into the Confederacy, and the federal General forced these banks to pay their deposit of Confederate notes in United States currency or coin. In 1861 there were eleven banks with a capital of $20,251,200, and in 1865 but seven survived the war with $8,578,000 capital, and so great had been the losses that a conservative estimate of the cash value of their assets was but $4,000,000. The sale of these vast stores of cotton and sugar, enabled the banks to carry on their business, and apparently flushed times prevailed.

AMENDED CHARTER OF 1856.

MONROE ADMINISTRATION,

MARCH 19TH, 1865, TO MARCH 27TH, 1867.

The State Legislature met in January, 1866, and amended the Charter of 1856 by Act 34, of 1866, which provided that the new boards of aldermen and assistant aldermen to be elected, should be divided by lot into two classes, so that one class could be renewed every year. Under Governor Wells' proclamation of March 6, 1866, an election for city officers was held on March 12, 1866, at which only those were allowed to vote who had taken the amnesty oath, according to the President's proclamations of December 8, 1863, and May 29, 1865, and to swear to support all laws in reference to the emancipation of slaves. The National Democratic Party of the State nominated John T. Monroe for Mayor, and he received 3469 votes, while Joseph H. Moore, nominated on the National Union ticket, selected by men who composed the convention of 1864, polled 3158 votes, and was defeated, but two recorders and three aldermen on that ticket were elected. On March 19, 1866, Mayor Kennedy left the City Hall without waiting for his successor, Mayor Monroe, who was inaugurated that day. As there was some question of Mayor Monroe's eligibility, General Canby appointed J. Ad. Rozier to act as Mayor until the Board of Aldermen elected George Clark as

President, and he became acting mayor and served a few weeks, when Monroe's disabilities were passed upon by the Washington authorities. The bonded debt amounted to $9,797,000. In June, 1866, the city sold fourteen squares of ground on the levee, between St. Joseph and St. Louis Streets, for $610,000. During August, 1866, the Tchoupitoulas Street Railroad was opened. The assessment was $126,574,765, on which a tax of 1.50 per cent. was levied. Mayor Monroe's administration was not signalized by any great work of improvement, as the city was recovering from the effects of the war, during which the city taxes had not been collected in full, as much property was seized for confiscation. To provide for the immediate wants of the city a large amount of city money of various denominations had been issued. The expenditures, including the interest on the bonded debt, reached $4,301,060 per annum.

HEATH ADMINISTRATION.

MARCH 27TH, 1867, TO JUNE 12TH, 1868.

On March 27, 1867, General Sheridan issued order No. 5, removing Mayor Monroe from office and appointing Edward Heath. A new City Council was appointed, including for the first time in the history of the State several negroes. City money was receivable for taxes. The city had nothing but that money to pay its officers. To give confidence to the people large amounts were burned almost every week at the gas works As this did not satisfy the public, Mayor Heath had the plates destroyed in Lafayette Square. The Canal & Claiborne Railroad was, in 1868, granted the franchise of a trunk road on Canal Street. Assessment of 1868 amounted to $130,873,446, and the tax levy was 1.50 per cent.

CONWAY ADMINISTRATION.

JUNE 12TH, 1868, TO APRIL 4TH, 1870.

In 1867 the registration of voters was conducted by the military appointees, and many white citizens were excluded under the reconstruction acts, while numbers of negroes were registered. A convention elected under

military supervision, framed a new Constitution known as the "Constitution of 1868," and at the same time it was submitted to the people. On April 17 and 18 State and city officers were elected. The Democrats had nominated and elected John R. Conway for Mayor, who received 13,895 votes. The opposition ticket, supported by the Republicans, with John L. Lewis for Mayor, received 13,244 votes. Mayor Heath declined to surrender his office, claiming that the Reconstruction Acts did not authorize an election to be held, and instituted *quo warranto* proceedings. The police arrested Mayor Heath and took him to jail, where he was finally released on giving up his office keys and promising the aid de camp of the commanding general to cease all opposition, and on June 12, 1868, John R. Conway was installed as Mayor. The finances of the city were in a deplorable condition, the officers and public school teachers being paid in depreciated "city currency," which was current only in name, and which as fast as it was paid out returned back to the city treasury in taxes. To cure this state of affairs it became necessary to retire this currency from the market, and Act 49 of 1869, was passed by the Legislature authorizing the city to fund this "city money" into $3,000,000 seven per cent. bonds, which finally withdrew all these notes. Prior to the war, the city had issued its bonds in aid of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, and received a block of stock of the Company, which was bought by J. J. McComb, a northern capitalist, and the city afterwards paid the bonds issued to the road. In one year, under Act 92, of 1869, creating the Board of Metropolitan Police, the expenditures were $809,932.51. On January 16, 1869, by Ordinance 1232, N. S., the city purchased the water works from the Commercial Bank for $2,000,000, payable $1,393,400 in her 5 per cent. bonds, the balance being represented by the amount due for her stock of the Company, $500,000 and interest on the same. Seven commisaries appointed by the city then assumed charge of the water works.

CHARTER OF 1870.

FLANDERS ADMINISTRATION.

APRIL 4TH, 1870, TO NOVEMBER 7TH, 1870.

The next step of the Republicans to get control of the city government by changing the charter (to the Bureau System) under pretext that the old aldermanic form of 1856 was cumbersome and costly and that a better administration of city affairs could be had with fewer men with well paid salaries. The Republican Legislature thereupon passed Act 7, of 1870, annexing Algiers as the Fifth Municipal District, and Jefferson City as the Sixth Municipal District, and providing for a Mayor with a salary of $7,500 per annum, and seven administrators, each with salaries of $6,000 per annum, and styled "Administrators of Finance, Accounts, Commerce, Improvements, Water Works and Public Buildings, Assessments and Police," who, under the presidency of the Mayor, formed the City Council. The Governor was given the power to appoint these officers, who, with the exception of four administrators, were to serve until the election of November, 1870. Governor Warmoth appointed Benjamin F. Flanders, Mayor, who, on presenting himself to Mayor Conway, was refused recognition, whereupon Mr. Flanders was installed by the Metropolitan Police.

Wooden paving experiments were tried, and proved a failure. The name of St. Charles Street was changed to St. Charles Avenue. The census of 1870 gave the population of the city as 191,418; the assessment of the city in 1869 was $139,848,204, on which was levied a tax of 2.37½ per cent., which included .75 for the Metropolitan Police.

FLANDERS ADMINISTRATION.

NOVEMBER 7TH, 1870, TO NOVEMBER 29TH, 1872.

On November 7, 1870, an election was held for Mayor and Administrators of Assessments, Commerce and Police. The Regular Democrats nominated Louis A.

Wiltz for Mayor, and the Republicans Mayor Flanders. Deputy marshals and Metropolitan police were stationed at the polls, and the Republican Returning Board declared that Flanders had received 18,216 votes and Wiltz 11,826 votes. Flanders entered on his second term on November 7, 1870. The extravagant expenditures still increased until they reached in 1872 $6,961,381, and the bonded debt $21,000,000, some of which bore 10 per cent. interest per annum. The tax rate rose to 2.75 per cent. in 1871, which was levied on an assessment of $138,426,211. City Engineer William H. Bell devised, in 1871, a complete drainage system with protection levees above and below the city and revetted levees on the lake shore. The water within these limits was to be carried by wide and deep canals to Lake Pontchartrain and there pumped into the lake, the whole system to cost several millions and to be paid for in 7.30 gold bonds of the city. In August, 1871, the Board of New Orleans Park Commissioners purchased the upper city park (Audubon Park) under Act 83, of 1871, of 373 arpents, for $800,000.

WILTZ ADMINISTRATION.

NOVEMBER 29TH, 1872, TO NOVEMBER 30TH, 1874.

On November 30, 1872, an election was held and Louis A. Wiltz, nominated for Mayor by the Democratic Reform and Liberal Fusion Party, polled 23,896 votes and W. R. Fish, candidate of the Republicans, received 12,984 votes. City affairs had now reached a critical state, as Mayor Wiltz in his message of December 1, 1872, stated, "since 1867 real estate had declined more than 30 per cent., high taxes and excessive licenses had damaged business, capital had fled and building ceased, while thousands of over-taxed houses are left without tenants. Capitalists have recorded their verdict against Louisiana, as may be read in every stock list. Our city deeply in debt, can afford no improvement, except those for health and protection of property." The people, growing restive under such a rule, had formed tax resisting associations until a revolution occurred on September 14, 1874. The tax rate in 1873 had risen to 3 per cent., while the assessment had fallen to $135,891,300, but in 1874 the tax rate

was reduced to 2.50 per cent. Carrollton was annexed by Act 71, of 1874, as the Seventh Municipal District.

LEEDS ADMINISTRATION.

NOVEMBER 30TH, 1874, TO DECEMBER 18TH, 1876.

On November 4, 1874, the election took place at which Charles J. Leeds, the candidate of the Regular Democracy, was chosen Mayor, receiving 25,921 votes, while Felix Labatut, the Republican nominee, received 14,227 votes. Mayor Leeds was inaugurated November 30, 1874, and in his address pictured the distressed condition of the city. "Real estate," he wrote, "is almost without marketable value, commerce is declining, industries are paralyzed and all other classes are sinking under the load of public indebtedness. Taxation amounts to confiscation and must be brought to the lowest possible rate to bring back prosperity and save the city from impending ruin." The first act of the administration was to call a halt, and on December 1, 1874, the city of New Orleans defaulted on the interest of its bonded debt. The onerous drainage contract, that added $2 to the bonded debt with every scoop of the dredging machine, was compromised and abolished. Creditors appealed to the United States Court for redress. Such was the variety of bonds issued and funds set apart, that each dollar paid into the city treasury was divided into seventeen parts. The bonded debt had reached $22,000,000 in 1875. At this critical stage of affairs, fortunately at the head of the Department of Finance was a master mind, "Edward Pilsbury," who found a solution. Pilsbury knew that, as a corporation, the city could not repudiate its debts, and that even if it could, as a merchant, he considered such an action would tarnish the honest name of the city and lead to commercial ruin, but, as a financier, he thought if a relief could come to the exhausted taxpayer by a reduction of the cash interest on the bonded debt, that after a breathing spell prosperity would return and the city would be able to meet its debts dollar for dollar. Pilsbury formulated the Premium Bond plan which was adopted by ordinances on May 25th and August 21st, 1875, and by which all city bonds were to be funded into bonds of $20 each, bearing 5 per cent. in-

terest from July 15, 1875, when drawn by lot. The relief was instantaneous, as the annual interest was reduced from $1,416,000 to $807,500. Pilsbury boldly converted all trust funds of the city into Premium Bonds, but the majority of the old bondholders held aloof until Act 31, of 1876, was passed, while those who funded did so with the reservation that their bonds would be returned if the scheme did not prove a success. The new bonds, being of the size and form of an old United States compound interest note, Pilsbury hoped that they would be absorbed by the city trade. The holders of the old consolidated debt refused to accept the new bonds and denied their validity, relying on Section 37, of their bond act, of 1852, which prohibited the city from issuing any other bonds until theirs were paid. In 1876 the tax rate was lowered to 1.50 per cent. The assessment reduced to $119,288,504.

PILSBURY ADMINISTRATION.

DECEMBER 19TH, 1876, TO NOVEMBER 19TH, 1878.

In recognition of his valuable services, Administrator Edward Pilsbury was nominated for the Mayoralty by the Regular Democracy, and on November 7, 1876, received 17,031 votes, while Dr. C. B. White, the Republican candidate, polled but 15,022 votes. In his inaugural, he spoke: "Of the improvement during the past two years, a decrease of expenditures and lower taxation. A community like ours, which, within the past eight years, has contributed over $40,000,000, or more than half the value of real estate of the city to the State and city in taxes, and under a declining prosperity, may well plead for relief. In 1875 it became evident that if the rate of 2.50 per cent. taxation should be again imposed, collections would almost entirely cease, and the creditor and property holder involved in common ruin." In September, 1878, the city, finding the water works operated at a loss, sold them to the New Orleans Water Works Company for $2,000,000, payable, part in city certificates of floating debt and bonds, and retaining $393,700 of stock, on which it receives annual dividends. The assessments for 1878 were $111,147,345, and the tax rate 1.50 per cent. In 1876 the telephone had been introduced as a novelty,

and in 1878 the first line was constructed between Herman's Tea Store, which, with fifty other lines afterwards constructed, were merged for intercommunication into the New Orleans Telephone Exchange.

PATTON ADMINISTRATION.

NOVEMBER 19TH, 1878, TO DECEMBER 14TH, 1880.

At the election of November 5, 1878, I. W. Patton, who had been nominated for Mayor by the Democratic Conservative Party, was elected, receiving 13,932 votes, while the Citizens' Conservative Association ticket, with John Wilson as its candidate, received 6,887 votes, and a Citizens' Ticket, headed by Dr. C. H. Tebault, on a platform repudiating some of the City Bonded Debt, received but 1,140 votes. The National Ticket, headed by Robert S. Howard, and supported by the Republicans, polled 7,151 votes. Mayor Patton took office November 19, 1878, and advocated the creation of a syndicate of bankers to take entire charge of the city debt. The Legislature adopted Act 133, of 1880, creating a board composed of two citizens selected by the Governor, two by the Lieutenant Governor, and two by the Speaker of the House, and the Mayor, Treasurer and Comptroller as ex-officio members, with the power to fill all vacancies for "Liquidating, reducing and consolidating the debt of the City of New Orleans." Large powers were given to this board, and its functions further defined by Act 67, of 1884. The United States census of 1880 gave the population of the city as 217,140. The assessment for that year declined to $91,117.918, the lowest point ever reached, while the tax rate increased to 1.82.10 per cent.

SHAKESPEARE ADMINISTRATION.

DECEMBER 14TH, 1880, TO NOVEMBER 20TH, 1882.

The election of November 2, 1880, was hotly contested by three political organizations. The Regular Democratic Party nominated Jules C. Denis for Mayor, and although candidates for other offices were elected, Mr. Denis received 9,362 votes, and was defeated by Jos. A.

Shakespeare on a Citizens' Ticket, who polled 9,803 votes, some of the laboring classes voting against Mr. Denis. General Cyrus Bussey, nominated by the Republicans for Mayor, received 4,644 votes. Mayor Patton declined to surrender his office, claiming that "The election was held without warrant of law and in defiance of constitutional and statutory provisions." The Supreme Court having decided the election to be valid, Mayor Shakespeare was inaugurated on December 14, 1880. The past due city coupons were provided for by a special act of the Legislature. The Carrollton Railroad franchise was sold for $271,000 and some asphalt paving. The New Orleans & Pacific Railroad was granted the use of the park batture; the Shakespeare Alms House, erected at a cost of over $100,000, with contributions received from the gambling houses of the city. In 1881 the assessment was $97,340,605, and the tax rate 1.78.40 per cent. In 1882 Eads' Jetties at South Pass, which had been commenced June 2, 1875, were finished, the depth of water on the bar being increased from 17½ to 30 fee.

CHARTER OF 1882.

BEHAN ADMINISTRATION.

NOVEMBER 20TH, 1882, TO APRIL 28TH, 1884.

The custom of the administrators of holding discussions in secret and rehearsing them *pro forma* in public, caused a clamor for a return to an aldermanic form of government of a modified form and a set of officials at a lower salary. The Legislature passed Act 20, of 1882, which was amended in 1884 and 1886, providing a new city charter, with executive officers consisting of a Mayor, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Police and Public Works, each with a salary of $3,500 per annum, and a Council of 30 members, to serve two years, the election to take place every four years. On November 7, 1882, W. J. Behan, nominated by the Regular Democratic Party, was elected Mayor, receiving 14,897 votes, while A. W. Bosworth, the candidate for the *same office on* the Independent Citizens' ticket, polled *5,346 votes.* Mayor Behan was inaugurated Novembe

1882. In that year the assessment was $103,975,662, l the rate of taxation, on account of judgments, ched 3.17.5 per cent., but in 1884 was lowered to 2 per t. In 1884 the Cotton Centennial Exposition was d in Audubon Park, which led to the building up of Sixth District.

GUILLOTTE ADMINISTRATION,

APRIL 24TH, 1884, TO APRIL 23RD, 1888.

.t the election of April 22nd, 1884, J. Valsin Guillotte, ninated by the Regular Democratic Conservative ·ty, was elected Mayor by 18,278 votes, and Mayor ıan, on the Citizens' Ticket, received 6512 votes. May-Behan protested, but surrendered his office April 28th, l. During Mayor Guillotte's term, the first step to-·ds improving the upper city park was taken by pla-ɾ it in the charge of a Board of Commissioners, who nged the name to Audubon Park. In 1884, Royal :et, from Canal to Esplanade Avenue, was lighted by tricity, and in January, 1886, the lighting of the ets was changed from gas to electricity; in 1884 the t street asphalt pavement in the city was on St. rles Avenue. The assessment for 1888 was $119, 801, and the tax rate was 2.02 per cent.

SHAKESPEARE ADMINISTRATION,

APRIL 23RD, 1888, TO APRIL 25TH, 1892.

›seph A. Shakespeare was called a second time to the ɾoralty on April 17th, 1888, being nominated by the ng Men's Democratic Association and silently sup-ed by the Republicans, and elected by 23,313 votes, le the condidate of the Regular Democracy, Robt. C. ey received 15,635 votes. Mayor Shakespeare com-ced his term April 23rd, 1888, and at the end of it, 392, the assessment was $129,638,500 and the tax rate per cent, and the population by the United States sus of 1890 was 242,039. The police was reorganized er Act 63, of 1888. A site was purchased for a new ninal Court and Parish Prison and the plan of Or-› *adopted, to cost* $350,000. A new drainage act was

formulated and put into execution. The Orleans Levee Board was organized. The Melpomene culvert was started, and the floating debt of the city provided for. The volunteer fire department was replaced by a paid department December 15th, 1891, and $247,000 appropriated for its maintenance. On March 14th, 1891, occurred the Italian lynchings.

FITZPATRICK ADMINISTRATION,

APRIL 25TH, 1892, TO APRIL 27TH, 1896.

On April 19th, 1892, the election was held, and John Fitzpatrick, nominated by the Regular Democracy, received 20,547 votes, and Mayor Shakespeare, nominated for mayor on the People's ticket received 17,289 votes.

The Fitzpatrick administration assumed office on the 25th of April, 1892. The Mayor's inaugural address was short and succinct, directing the attention of the Council to the many contracts given out by the outgoing administration, and promising the public to use his best efforts towards having the city comply with all obligations assumed; and also recommending the strict adherence by the several departments to the expenditure of the amounts provided in the budget and no more. He also recommended that this sum be expended strictly in accordance with the one-twelfth rule.

One of the many contracts entered into by the former administration, was the purchase of the paraphernalia of the volunteer fire departments of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Districts, consequent upon the change of these districts from a volunteer to a paid fire service. The purchase price assumed was $165,608.94, made payable from the revenues of 1892, 1893 and 1894. This amount was paid and an additional sum of $25,000 was paid for the construction of new quarters during the term of office of the administration.

This improvement was one of the many this administration had to provide for, and was completed at a cost of $733,197.95, of which this administration paid $579,000.

Another of the contracts entered into by the previous administration just on the eve of the end of their term, was that for the erection of the new Court House and Jail, the contract providing that payments were to be

HON. WILLIAM MEHLE.
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

HON. JAMES McRACKEN,
PRESIDENT PRO-TEM. OF THE COUNCIL.

made from the revenues of 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. The improvement was completed and the offices furnished at a cost of $455,000, and paid for without drawing on the revenues subsequent to the year 1893.

It was during the Fitzpatrick administration that the present system of drainage was given birth and reared to an age when its necessity became apparent to all interested in the welfare of the city, who became its sponsor and demanded its completion. The following ordinances will explain the history of its birth and progress:

Ordinance 7170, C. S., adopted February 6, 1893, authorized an appropriation for a topographical survey of the city of New Orleans, and directed the appointment of an Advisory Board. The appropriation was contested in the courts, on the grounds that the funds from which the cost of survey was to be paid, *i. e.*, the Permanent Public Improvement Fund arising from the surplus of the one per cent. tax in the hands of the Board of Liquidation, created by Act 110, of 1890, did not authorize the expenditure of said fund for this purpose. Fortunately the courts took a different view from those who were opposing a comprehensive system of drainage for the city of New Orleans, and the preliminary work commenced.

Ordinance 7350, C. S., adopted March 30, 1893, authorized the Mayor to appoint an Advisory Board of three engineers.

Ordinance 8327, C. S., adopted November 24, 1893, confirmed the Mayor's appointment of the following Advisory Board: R. M. Walmsley, J. C. Denis, B. M. Harrod, Edward Fenner, H. B. Richardson, Rudolph Herring; subsequently Mr. Fenner declined and Mr. Albert Baldwin appointed and confirmed. This ordinance also set aside the sum of $700,000 received from the sale of the New Orleans City & Lake Railroad franchise for purpose of drainage.

Ordinance 10,991, C. S., adopted July 10, 1895, approved the general plan of drainage submitted by the Advisory Board, and requested details and specifications.

Ordinance 11,480, C. S., adopted October 23, 1895, continued service of engineers of Advisory Board in connection with details and specifications.

January 23, 1896, specifications were submitted, and on motion were adopted with amendments.

March 3, 1896, motion directing rearrangement of specifications, to allow separate bids, in accordance with recommendations of Advisory Board of Engineers.

March 28, 1896, motion directing printing of specifications.

March 28, 1896, specifications completed and delivered to printer.

At the session of the Council held the 28th of January, 1896, it adopted an ordinance directing the Comptroller to advertise for a period of thirty days for proposals for the execution of the drainage system according to plans and specifications. This ordinance was vetoed by the Mayor in the following veto message:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, February 4, 1896.

To the Council: I return herewith, without approval, the inclosed ordinance adopted at your last session, directing the Comptroller to advertise for a period of thirty days for proposals for the execution of a system of drainage for the city of New Orleans according to plans and specifications for said work on file in the office of the City Engineer.

In returning said ordinance unapproved, I beg to submit to the Council that it is with no idea of disapproving of the plans and specifications adopted, nor is it my desire or wish to retard this necessary step toward the advancement of our city, for I believe the proper drainage of New Orleans an absolute necessity if we are to take our place in the category of modern American cities, but the ordinance as adopted and in the present condition of the city's finances, I am of the opinion, will retard and not advance the cause, for under the financial terms of the ordinance there is no certain provision for the necessary funds for the payment of this vast work of improvement, and I doubt that the funds so provided would more than pay the interest on the certificates contemplated to be issued for this work, leaving the principal a standing legacy of debt.

To secure the required funds for this purpose there are, to my mind, two courses to pursue, either by submitting the matter to a vote of the people for a tax for drainage purpose, or by a constitutional amendment, the matter can be submitted to the people for an issue of

bonds for said purpose. This latter course, to my mind, is the most desirable, for the first has been submitted to our citizens and by them defeated, and the payment of the interest and the redemption of bonds can be provided for without the levy of an extra mill of taxation.

I, therefore, submit that the adoption of the ordinance at the present time, and in its present shape, would be unwise, as sufficient evidence of the city's ability to pay for said work is not given to bidders that would enable them to bid intelligently and with economy to the city, as also the period of advertisement being insufficient for intending bidders to acquire the detailed information necessary.

Respectfully,

JOHN FITZPATRICK,

Mayor.

The views as expressed by the Mayor in his veto were unanimously sustained by the Council.

During this administration the question of excessive wharf charges as provided in the contract between the City of New Orleans and the Louisiana Construction & Improvement Company, entered into on the 29th day of May, 1891, for a period of ten years, was taken up by the Commercial and other Exchanges of the city, and after long and laborious conferences between the representatives of the commercial and industrial bodies and the Mayor on the one side, and representatives of the wharf lessees on the other, it was decided to purchase from the lessees their right and title in said lease, and at the session of the Council held February 4th, 1896, a memorial was presented to the Council requesting this method of securing the control of the wharves and landings back to the city of New Orleans.

The recommendations of the Mayor were embodied in an ordinance, No. 11,896, C. S., February 12th, 1896, but the administration retiring shortly after, the new administration repealed the ordinance by No. 12,398, C. S., June 18th, 1896, and at the session of the Legislature held in 1896, Act No. 70 was adopted creating a Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans.

On the line of free wharfage and greater facilities for commerce, can be enumerated the grants of the Illinois Central Railroad and its connections, under Ordinance

No. 11,765, C. S., January 15th, 1896, in the Sixth District, on the river front above Louisiana Avenue, which resulted in the erection of the magnificent "Stuyvesant Docks," elevators, and other betterments, largely reducing port charges and greatly increasing the volume of business through New Orleans during the past few years.

These grants, while of great benefit to the corporations interested, carried with them the obligations to build and maintain miles of magnificent levees above overflow, incidentally saving large sums of money to the city in such expenditures.

During this administration the Fisk and the Public Libraries were consolidated, and the St. Patrick's Hall, or Criminal District Court Building, which building had been ordered sold by the previous administration, and the proceeds devoted to the payment of the New Court and Jail Building, but the entire payment having been made without the necessity of the sale of said building, the Mayor recommended that said structure be dedicated to the purpose of a Public Library, under Ordinance No. 10,254, C. S., and an appropriation was made for this purpose, and a Board of Directors was appointed to conduct same, under Ordinance No. 12,217, C. S., adopted April 15th, 1896, composed of Messrs. Frank T. Howard, Sidney March, Albert Baldwin, Jr., P. A. Lelong, Fred. G. Ernst, E. B. Kruttschnitt and Geo. W. Flynn.

During this administration the change of motive power, from animal to electricity, was consummated, and it is of record that during the panic of 1893 and 1894, owing to these improvements going on in our city, that New Orleans suffered less than any of the large American cities.

During this administration the assessments of the city of New Orleans increased from $129,638,530 in the year 1892, to $140,567,443 in 1896, and the rate of taxation 2 per cent.

CHARTER OF 1896.

FLOWER ADMINISTRATION.

APRIL 27TH, 1896, TO MAY 7TH, 1900.

The election of April 21st, 1896, was very exciting. A new party, called the Citizens' League, was organized, and nominated Walter C. Flower for Mayor, who was supported by the colored Republicans and was elected, receiving 28,345 votes, while the candidate of the Regular Democracy, Chas. F. Buck, polled 17,295 votes. Mayor Flower was inaugurated April 27th, 1896, and during his administration the drainage and sewerage acts were passed and a board of commissioners appointed. A civil service commission to pass on the qualifications of applicants for office. In 1899 the assessment reached $141,000,000, and the tax rate was 22 mills, which for the first time included the levy of 2 mills for drainage and sewerage. In 1899 the first conduit was constructed to place the telephone and telegraph wires under ground.

CAPDEVIELLE ADMINISTRATION.

MAY 7TH, 1900, TO MAY 7TH, 1904.

The election of November 7th, 1899, was contested with the greatest animosity of feeling and abuse on both sides. Mayor Flower was renominated by the Jacksonian Democrats and a portion of the old Citizens' League, and received 13,099 votes, while Paul Capdevielle, the candidate of the Regular Democracy, was elected, receiving 19,466 votes, and inaugurated under the new charter, Act 45, of 1896, on May 7th, 1900, for the term of four years. The Citizens' League, victorious in 1896, had sent their delegates to the Legislature and caused to be passed the new charter, which provides for a Mayor, with increased powers and at a salary of $6,000 per annum; a Treasurer and a Comptroller, to be elected by the people; and Commissioners of Public Works and of Police and Public Buildings, a City Attorney and a City Engineer, to be appointed by the Mayor; and a City Council of seventeen members, to be elected by the people, with salaries of $20 per month.

Mayor Capdevielle, in his inaugural address, spoke of the drainage system about to be constructed, and stated that if the city desired to have its own electric light and plant it could do so without great additional cost by using the power house of the drainage system. He recommended that not much paving be done until the sewerage was completed, as it would entail double cost, besides, the city owed a floating debt of $800,000. When Mayor Capdevielle assumed office, the bonded debt was $20,278,917, including interest. The floating debt was $423,473.39, and the liabilities for contracts under execution were $243,412.86, making a total of $20,945,803.25. The assessment for 1900 was $139,235,101.99, on which was levied a tax of 22 mills. On December 17th, 1900, bids for $12,000,000 City of New Orleans Public Improvement Bonds, maturing in 1950, for water and sewerage purposes, was accepted by the Board of Liquidation at $104 611/1000, bearing 4 per cent. interest per annum. In 1900 the United States Census fixed the population at 287,104. In July, 1900, there occurred a riot of four days duration caused by the murdering of some police officers by the negro Robert Charles, and the Mayor swore in 1500 citizens as a special police force without distinction of party. The citizens rallied to the support of the Mayor and suppressed the disturbances, which was the source of great expense to the city. Additional grants of space on the levee were made to the L. & N. Railroad Co. for a depot and additional tracks, and a City Levee Belt Railroad ordinance was passed. Ordinances were also adopted to pave the neutral ground on Canal Street. In December, 1900, the Council decided to accept an offer to compromise the litigation pending between the market lessees and the city. The result of this action is to give the city charge of its own markets from the beginning of the century, and to enable it to carry out the enlightened policy of municipal ownership.

In the commencement of the 20th Century the wave of prosperity that passed over the Country was felt at New Orleans. The high prices for cotton and other products of the soil added to the material wealth of the city, gave birth to new enterprises and industries. With the improved conditions came a demand for municipal improvements; and to make New Orleans the equal of any city in the Union, on the Mayor and the City Council devolved *the duty of* inaugurating such work; the question of Sew-

erage and Drainage had been settled, but it remained now to put the work under construction. In many years the City Jail, where persons arrested for misdemeanors were confined, and also where the pauper insane were held until removal to an asylum, had been a foul blot on the fair name of the city, and one of the first acts of the new administration was to build a new jail. The site of the old Marine Hospital, on Tulane Avenue and Broad Street, was selected and the contract to erect a modern jail, to be called the "House of Detention," was awarded for $112,800.00 and is now nearly completed. In January, 1901, the Clay Statue at the intersection of Canal and St. Charles Streets, being in the way of the safe operation of the street cars, was removed to Lafayette Square, and re-dedicated, with appropriate ceremony. The City Council, acceding to the desires of citizens to have a clean city with the most perfect sanitary conditions, adopted many ordinances for this object, among them being the Anti-spitting Ordinance. The extension of the Orleans Railroad was sold in the latter part of the year 1901 on the basis of four per cent. of its gross annual receipts, and on May 7th, 1901, the street railways company was granted permission to establish a belt line on Esplanade and Canal Streets. The gravel pavement on Canal Street, between Liberty Street and Metairie Road, having become worn, and the City Council considering that it would be a waste of money to repair the same, determined to lay an asphalt pavement. The contract to lay this pavement was awarded but subsequently annulled, owing to some legal questions involved; these have been settled and the contract is again to be advertised and pushed to an early completion.

January 17th, 1901, fuel oil was discovered at Beaumont, Texas, and the subsequent development of many gushing wells at this and other places, produced a new and very cheap substitute for coal. Several well owners desiring to introduce this new fuel into the city, the City Council passed ordinances regulating its use and also granted pipe line privileges for its distribution throughout the city to the different steam plants.

In 1902 the various street railroads were consolidated into one corporation under the name of the "New Orleans Railways Company" with the Electric Light and Gas Companies, with a capital of $80,000,000.00.

The Legislature met in May, 1902, and amended the city charter by prolonging the term of the incumbents of city officers until December, 1904, and also provided four additional councilmen, to be elected in 1904, which will make the City Council, after the year 1904, consist of twenty one members. Several additional amendments to make the city charter conform to the State Constitution were adopted, as well as to give authority to the city to close streets for a Union Depot, and to allow the city to anticipate its revenues for ten years in order to provide for the construction of works of public improvements.

The Capdevielle administration had been elected on the platform of Municipal Ownership a theory of municipal government prevailing much throughout the United States and with the inauguration of great works it devolved on it to carry out the idea. The first work contemplated was the electric lighting of the city. Under the contract system the city was paying for lighting about $250,000 per annum. Two kinds of bids were called for. One for the construction and delivery of an electric light plant known as the "outright ownership plan" to be paid for in annual installments, part out of the Alimony and the balance out of the Reserve Funds, in a certain number of years; the other, known as the "installment plan," the contractor was to build and operate; this plant to be paid for by annual installments out of the Alimony and Reserve Funds, and to be delivered to the city when finally paid for. The city accepted the Bullard bid of $ on the "outright ownership plan" which provides for a plant to be constructed on the old Police Jail site on South Robertson Street, and to be delivered to the city on completion, capable of furnishing light and power to all city buildings and for arc street lights.

Various ordinances of minor importance were adopted in 1902, such as the Hack Ordinance; the awarding of a contract to build a new jail in the Second District; the storing of explosives; changing the name of Metairie Road to City Park Avenue; consolidating the Second and Third District Ferries; the paving of Bourbon Street, from Canal to Toulouse Streets; and the building of a public market at the corner of Burgundy and Toulo Streets. The ordinance for paving Canal Street,

from Liberty Street to City Park Avenue, having been found to be illegal, the Council re-enacted said ordinance October 7th, 1902.

During this administration Carrollton Avenue, from Orleans Street to City Park Avenue, was opened; and on October 15th, 1902, provision was made for the paying for the land so taken, and also for the opening of Burgundy Street, from Poland to Delery Streets, and Magnolia and Freret Strets, from Seventh Street to the upper line of Audubon Place.

On May 1st, 1901, President McKinley visited New Orleans and was received at the Illinois Central Station by the Mayor and the City Council, and the next day he was welcomed at the Cabildo by the Supreme Court and the Louisiana Historical Society.

The Legislature of 1902 passed an act merging the Drainage Board and the Sewerage and Water Board, and the new Board is proceeding to carry out its work by building sewerage works and providing for a new water system.

In October, 1902, a great street railway strike took place and for the space of two weeks there were no cars operated.

On October 28th, 1902, the Council took the first steps towards securing a Union Depot by the appointment of a Special Committee to work out a plan in conjunction with the various railroad lines which have terminals in the city.

The Legislature of 1902 passed an act to enable the city to build a new Court House to cost $575,000.00, including $200,000.00 contributed by the State, and a commission has been appointed to carry out the act.

The interest on the Public Debt has been promptly paid as well as all the expenses of the government.

The assessment of 1902 reached $147,851,643, on which an annual tax of 22 mills is levied, including 2 mills for Sewerage, Water and Drainage.

LIST OF GOVERNORS OF LOUISIANA.

(EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE, 1902.)

GOVERNORS UNDER FRENCH RULE.

Marquis de Sauvolle 1699-1
Bienville 1701-1
Lamothe Cadillar.....1713-1
De L'Epinay.....1716-1
Bienville.....1718-1
Boisbriant (ad interim).....1
Perrier 1725-1
Bienville.....1732-1
Marquis de Vautreuil.....1742-1
Baron de Kerlerec.....1753-1
D'Abadie.....1763-1

UNDER SPANISH RULE.

Antonio de Ulloa.....1767-1
Alexander O'Reilley.....1768-1
Luis de Onzaga.....1770-1
Bernardo de Galvez 1777-1
Estevan Miro.....1785-1
Francisco Luis Horter, Baron de Carondelet.....1789-1
Gayoso de Lemos.....1793-1
Sebastian Casa Calvo y O'Farrill.....1798-1
Juan Manuel de Salcedo.....1801-1

TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

W. C. C. Claiborne.....1804-1

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

W. C. C. Claiborne.....1812-1816
Jacques Villere.....1816-1820
Thomas Boling Robertson (resigned).....1820-1822
Henry S. Thibodaux, President of the Senate, (Acting Governor).....1822-1824
Henry Johnson.....1824-1828
Pierre Derbigny (died in office).....1828-1829
A. Beauvais, President of the Senate, (Acting) Governor).....1829-1830
Jacques Dupre.....1830-1831
Andre Bienvenu Roman.....1831-1835
Edward White.....1835-1839
Andre Bienvenu Roman.....1839-1843
Alexandre Mouton.....1843-1846
Isaac Johnson.....1846-1850
Joseph Walker.....1850-1853
Paul O. Hebert.....1853-1856
Robert Charles Wickliffe.....1856-1860
Thomas Overton Moore.....1860-1862
Gen. G. F. Shepley, Military Governor.....1862-1863
Henry Watkins Allen, under Confederate Government,..... 1864
Michael Hahn, under Federal Government,..... 1864
James Madison Wells, President of the Senate, (Acting Governor).....1864-1866
James Madison Wells.....1866-1867
Benjamin Flanders, under Military Authority, 1867-1868
Joshua Baker, under Military Authority,..... 1868
Henry Clay Warmoth.....1868-1873
John McEnery (counted out by the Returning Board)..... 1873
P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor, Acting Governor,..... 1873
William Pitt Kellogg, Governor de Jure.....1873-1877
Francis T. Nicholls.....1877-1879
Louis Alfred Wiltz (died in office).....1880-1881
Samuel Douglas McEnery, Lieutenant Governor, succeeded him as Governor,.....1881-1884
Samuel Douglas McEnery.....1884-1888
Francis T. Nicholls.....1888-1892
Murphy James Foster.....1892-1896
Murphy James Foster.....1896-1900
William Wright Heard.....1900-19[illegible]

FROM 1803 TO PRESENT TIME—A ROSTER OF DISTINGUISHED NAMES.

Etienne Bore	1803-1804
James Pitot	1804-1805
John Watkins	1805-1807
Joseph Mather	1807-1812
Nicholas Girod	1812-18 5
Aug. McCarthy	1815-1820
J. Rouffignac	1820-1828
Dennis Prieur	1828-1838
Charles Genois	1838-1840
Wm. Freret	1840-1844
Edgar Montegut	1844-1846
A. D. Crossman	1846-1854
John L. Lewis	1854-1856
C. M. Waterman	1856-1858
H. M. Summers	June 19 to June 21, 1858
Gerard Stitch	1858-1860
John T. Monroe	1860-1862
*G. F. Shepley	May, 1862
*G. Weitzel	July, 1862
*J. H. French	August, 1862
*H. C. Deming	September, 1862
*J. F. Miller	November, 1862
*Stephen Hoyt	July, 1864
*Hugh Kennedy	March to April, 1865
*S. M. Quincy	May, 1865
*Glendy Burke	June, 1865
*Hugh Kennedy	1865-1866
John T. Monroe	1866
E. Heath	1866-1868
J. R. Conway	1868-1870
B. F. Flanders	1870-1872
L. A. Wiltz	1872-1874
C. J. Leeds	1874-1876
Edward Pilsbury	1876-1878
I. W. Patton	1878-1880
Jos. A. Shakespeare	1880-1882
W. J. Behan	1882 1884
J. V. Guillotte	1884-1888
Jos. A. Shakespeare	1888-1892
John Fitzpatrick	1892-1896
W. C. Flower	1896-1900
Paul Capdevielle	1900-

(*) *Military* Appointees.

MEMBERS
OF
CITY COUNCIL
NEW ORLEANS
CHARLES DICKSON,
FIRST WARD
P. J. McMAHON,
SECOND WARD
ROBERT G. MEMORY,
THIRD WARD
R. J. GOEBEL,
FOURTH WARD

MEMBERS OF
CITY COUNCIL
NEW ORLEANS
LOUIS CUCULLU,
SIXTH WARD
J. A. LAUTENSCHLAEGER,
SEVENTH WARD
JOHN E. STANLEY, (Deceased)
EIGHTH WARD
LAWRENCE F. CAREY, (Successor)
EIGHTH WARD

CITY COUNCIL.

SECTION 9—The legislative power of said corporation shall be vested in a Council composed of seventeen (17) members until the election to be held in November, 1904; thereafter the legislative power of said corporation shall be vested in a Council composed of twenty-one (21) members, as provided in Section two (2), of Act 216, of 1902. Councilmen shall be elected by the voters of the respective wards or districts which they are to represent and no Councilman shall be qualified to fill a position unless he is an actual resident of the ward or district for at least one year preceeding the election, and they shall be elected at the same time as the Mayor and other officers; they must be citizens of this State and of the United States, and residents of the City of New Orleans five (5) years preceeding the election, and they shall be at least twenty-five (25) years of age, and shall have never been convicted of any crime. They shall hold office for four (4) years from the date of the Municipal Election and serve until their successors are duly qualified.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

ALL REGULAR DEMOCRATS. ELECTED NOVEMBER 7TH, 1899.
INDUCTED INTO OFFICE MAY 7TH, 1900.
TERM FOUR YEARS.

WILLIAM MEHLE,.....President
JAMES MCRACKEN,.....Vice-President
T. W. CAMPBELL,.....Clerk
E. T. MANNING,.....Assistant Clerk
M. E. CULLIGAN,.....Sergeant-at-Arms
H. L. SEASE,.....Clerk of Committees Nos. 5 and 6
CORNELIUS DRISCOLL,..Clerk of Committees Nos. 1 and 4
GEO. FERRIER, JR.,..Clerk of Committees Nos. 2, 3 and 7
M. H. MAUPAY,.....Stenographer

FIRST WARD.

CHARLES DICKSON:

Plurality, 1342; residence, No. 1765 Coliseum Street; business address, No. 1729 South Peters Street; telephone, 597.

SECOND WARD.

P. J. MCMAHON:

Plurality, 1342; residence, No. 1118 Dryades Street; business address, the same; telephone, 522.

THIRD WARD.

ROBERT G. MEMORY:

Plurality, 894; residence, No. 117 S. Derbigny Street; business address, 409 Baronne Street; Cumberland telephone, 1252.

FOURTH WARD.

R. J. GOEBEL:

Plurality, 706; residence, No. 4035 Canal Street; business address, No. 106 Royal Street; Cumberland telephone, 2805-12.

FIFTH WARD.

JAMES MCRACKEN:

Plurality, 978; residence, No. 1806 Dumaine Street; business address, 627 Gravier Street; Cumberland telephone, 1184.

SIXTH WARD.

LOUIS CUCULLU:

Plurality, 230; residence, No. 116 N. Derbigny Street; *business address,* People's Bank; Cumberland tele*phone, 63½.*

MEMBERS OF
CITY COUNCIL
NEW ORLEANS
H. L. FRANTZ,
NINTH WARD.
OTTO F. BRIEDE,
TENTH WARD
CHAS. O'CONNOR.
1st Municipal District.
JAMES S. ZACHARIE.
4th Municipal District.

MEMBERS
OF
CITY COUNCIL
NEW ORLEANS
AUGUST SCHABEL,
5th Municipal District.
A. T. MOSS,
6th Municipal District.
DAVID EWING,
6th Municipal District.
BERNARD C. SHIELDS,
7th Municipal District.

SEVENTH WARD.

J. A. LAUTENSCHLAEGER:

Plurality, 434; residence, No. 1607 N. Villere Street; business address, No. 1389 St. Bernard Avenue; telephone, 2159-12.

EIGHTH WARD.

LAWRENCE F. CAREY:

Successor to John E. Stanley, Deceased. Business address 830 Common Street; telephone 1404.

NINTH WARD.

H. L. FRANTZ:

Plurality, 743; residence, No. 726 Clouet Street; business address, 833 Canal Street; Cumberland telephone, 2320-11.

TENTH WARD.

OTTO F. BRIEDE:

Plurality, 759; residence, No. 821 St. Mary Street; business address, 416 Girod Street.

ELEVENTH WARD.

WILLIAM MEHLE:

Plurality, 167; residence, 2503 St. Charles Avenue; Cumberland telephone, residence, 1914; business, 172.

FIRST MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

CHARLES O'CONNOR (2nd Ward):

Plurality, 1830; residence, 1239 St. Charles Avenue; business address, corner Julia and Magazine Streets; telephone, 346.

FOURTH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

JAMES S. ZACHARIE (11th Ward):

Plurality, 731; residence, No. 1227 Fourth Street; business address, 803 Common Street.

FIFTH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

AUGUST SCHABEL (15th Ward):

Plurality, 339; residence, No. 601 Patterson Street; business address, the same; Cumberland telephone, 1953.

SIXTH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

A. T. MOSS (12th Ward):

Plurality, 592; residence, No. 3724 Coliseum Street; business address, 722 Gravier Street; Cumberland telephone, 1252.

DAVID EWING (13th Ward):

Plurality, 451; residence, No. 4720 Constance Street; business address, 4322 Magazine Street; telephone, 547.

SEVENTH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

BERNARD C. SHIELDS (17th Ward):

Plurality, 126; residence, No. 7602 Hampson Street; business address, Board of Liquidation, City Hall; Cumberland telephone, 857.

In Memoriam.

JOHN E. STANLEY,

Councilman 8th Ward

DECEASED

COUNCIL MEETINGS.

ection 17 of the Charter requires the Council to meet :he first Tuesday of every month, and as much often- ıs they shall determine to be necessary.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

1.—Public Order, Etc.

Lautenschlaeger, Moss, Briede, Ewing, McMahon.

2.—Finance, Etc.

Mehle, Goebel, Frantz, McRacken, Shields.

3.—Budget, Etc.

McRacken, Shields, Dickson, Zacharie, Moss.

4.—Buildings, Health, Etc.

Memory, Briede, O'Connor, Lautenschlaege, Schabel, Ewing, Carey.

5.—Fire and Lighting.

Dickson, Frantz, Memory, Schabel, Carey.

6.—Streets and Landings.

Goebel, O'Connor, Cucullu, Frantz, Memory, Dickson, Moss.

7.—Water and Drainage.

Cucullu, Zacharie, Shields, Briede, Ewing.

8.—Legislation.

Shields, Moss, O'Connor, Dickson, Zacharie.

9.—Municipal Lighting.

Dickson, Shields, Moss, Mehle, McRacken, Lautenschlaeger, Schabel.

Committee Meetings.

Regular meetings of the Committees of the Council are scheduled as follows, subject to change by the Chairman:

Nos. 4 and 7, Monday night, at 7:30 P. M.
No. 2, Monday, at 2:30 P. M.
Nos. 1, 5 and 6, Friday night at 7:30 P. M.
No. 3, Friday, at 1 P. M.

The days above mentioned are the days of the week preceding the next Council meeting.

Report of Special Committee on Revision and Consolidation of Committees.

New Orleans, May 8th, 1900.

Hon. President and Members City Council:

Gentlemen—Your Special Committee appointed to reduce the number of Council committees would respectfully report as follows:

"We recommend that the Committees on Public Order and Rules and Organization be consolidated and known as Committee on Public Order, as No. 1, and to consist of five members. All matters on legislative or legal questions on bonds of public officials, on parochial relations, on elections and qualifications and the rules and organization of the various departments of the city government be referred to it.

"Finance Committee, to consist of five members and *to be known as* Committee No. 2, all matters of finance, *public debt, etc.,* to be referred to it.

"Budget and Assessment, to consist of five members and to be known as Committee No. 3. To prepare estimate of expenses, rate of taxation, prepare the annual budget and handle matters appertaining to assessments.

"That Committees Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12 be consolidated and be styled the Committee on Police and Public Buildings, and known as Committee No. 4, to consist of seven members. That all matters appertaining to public health, dairies, stables, cemeteries, public schools, libraries, public and private buildings, markets, squares, foundries, steam privileges, prisons and charities to be referred to it.

"That there be a Committee on Fire and Lighting, to consist of five members, and to be known as Committee No. 5, to consider subjects appertaining to fire department, electrical or telephonic apparatus and such other similar matters.

"That Committee No. 6 shall be the Committee on Streets and Landings and consist of seven members, to consider all matters on railroads, steam or street, their movements, connections and depots, on steamboats, ships, tugs, barges, elevators afloat and shore, and all water craft.

"That Committee No. 7 shall be known as the Committee on Water and Drainage and shall consist of five members, to consider matters on water, drainage, rivers, canals, on sewerage, pipes, connections, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

"R. J. GOEBEL,
"JAMES S. ZACHARIE.
"LOUIS CUCULLU."

RULES

ADOPTED FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS BY THE

COUNCIL

OF THE

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Fixed time for Council Meetings.

RULE 1. The regular meetings of the Council shall be held first and last Tuesday of each month and as much oftener as deemed necessary, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. from May 1st to September 30th; at 7 o'clock P. M., from October 1st to April 30th.

Duties of the President.

RULE 2. The President shall take the chair promptly at the hour of meeting and call the members to order. If a quorum, which is here declared to be 9 members, be in attendance, he shall cause the journal of the preceding meeting to be read.

On appeal from decision of the Chair, no member shall speak more than once, nor longer than ten minutes, unless by permission of the Council.

RULE 3. He shall preserve order and decorum; he shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, nor for a longer period than ten minutes, unless by permission of the Council, and when he has reason to believe that discussion on a subejct before the Council is not desired, or has reached its close, he shall address the Council in these words: "Are you ready for the question," and if he shall think

"question," is so ready, he shall proceed to put the same as per terms of Rule 4, following:

RULE 4. On matters relating to investigation and for the conduct of parliamentary business, he shall distinctly put questions in this form, to say: "As many of you as are of opinion (as the question may be) say aye," and after the affirmative voice has been expressed; "As many as are of a contrary opinion, say no." If the President or a member doubts the result, a division may be called for; and upon the call of a member, duly seconded, the "yeas" and "nays" may be ordered, and the President shall then state the decision of the Council. But no resolution or ordinance intended to have the force of law shall be declared as carried unless on its final passage the yeas and nays are called and recorded.

Putting the question.

When a division may be called for, or the Roll Call ordered.

The yeas and nays to be called and recorded on the final passage of all ordinances or resolutions.

RULE 5. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to keep a correct record of the proceedings and ordinances of the Council, and have the proceedings transcribed on his journal. He shall be held responsible to the Council for the accuracy of his journal and for the prompt execution of all orders of the Council.

Duties of the Clerk.

He shall back all bills and other documents, and shall keep the same filed for easy reference. He shall not permit any document before the Council to be taken from his possession, unless so authorized by special motion. He shall keep a calendar of referred and deferred business, which shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Mayor and

No document before the Council to be taken from his possession, unless by special motion.

Deferred business.

Referred business.

Official printed proceedings and ordinances, etc.

Council. Deferred business may be taken up by a vote of the Council among unfinished business. Referred business, when not reported upon at the next regular meeting of the Council, after reference, may be taken up by vote at the succeeding regular meeting thereafter. It shall also be his duty to preserve all official printed proceedings and ordinances of the Council, in a book kept for that purpose.

Duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

RULE 6. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the Council during its sittings, and execute the commands of the Council, and to serve such notices as may be issued by authority of the Council or President. He shall, as far as may be convenient, act as messenger for the committees of the Council, and perform such other duties as the Mayor may designate.

No member to speak more than twice on the same subject.

RULE 7. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than ten minutes on each occasion without leave of the Council, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken. Nor be interrupted when speaking except by a call to order by the Chair, or by a member, through the Chair.

Motions must be reduced to writing, recorded, etc.

RULE 8. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, and when so written and recorded, shall be handed to the Clerk and read aloud by the Clerk before debate.

When a motion may be *withdrawn.*

RULE 9. After a motion is stated by the *President* or read by the Clerk, it shall be *deemed* to be in possession of the Council, but

RULE 10. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received,

Motions by precedence, as arranged, which may be put, pending a question under debate.

But

1. To adjourn.
2. To lie on the table.
3. Previous question.
4. Postpone to a day certain.
5. To commit.
6. To amend.
7. Postpone indefinitely.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged, and no motion to "postpone to a day certain," to "commit" or "to postpone indefinitely," being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day or at the same stage of the proposition; and motions to "take up" or "proceed to the consideration" of any question shall be determined without debate upon the merits of the question proposed to be considered.

No motion having been decided to: "Postpone to a day certain," to "commit" or "postpone indefinitely" can be renewed on the same day, etc.

When an ordinance or resolution is pending, an amendment to such ordinance or resolution may be laid on the table without prejudice to the ordinance or resolution then pending.

An amendm't may be defeated without prejudice to the pending ordinance, etc.

A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, excepting when on the call for the previous question the main question shall have been ordered to be now put, or when a Councilman has the floor, shall be decided without debate.

Motion to adjourn alw'ys in order, except when main question is ordered, or Councilman is speaking.

RULE 11. The previous question shall be put in this form:

Form of putting main question.

"Shall the main question now be put?"

Direct vote on amendments in numerical order and main question.

It only shall be submitted when seconded, and, if carried, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and to bring the Council to a direct vote.

1. Upon the pending amendment and so on back to the first amendment offered.

2. Upon amendments reported by a committee, if any; and

3. Upon the main question.

When a reconsideration may be ordered.

RULE 12. When a motion has been once carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member to move a reconsideration at the same meeting, provided the mover and seconder shall have voted with the majority.

Members to keep order, etc.

RULE 13. No Councilman shall engage in conversation, leave his seat, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Council, while the Minutes or public papers are being read or considered.

No member shall absent himself from the Council Chamber without permission of the Chair, and if demanded shall state the reason for asking leave.

Transgression of Rules.

RULE 14. If any Councilman in speaking or otherwise transgress the rules of the Council, the presiding officer shall, or any Councilman may, call him to order; and when a Councilman shall be called to order by the presiding officer, or a Councilman, he shall take his seat and shall not proceed without leave of the Council. Every question of order shall be decided by the Presiding Officer, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Council; and the presiding officer may call for the sense of the Council on any

Questions of order, how decided

question of order. When an appeal shall be taken from the decision of the presiding officer any subsequent question of order which may arise before the decision of such an appeal by the Council, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, and every appeal therefrom shall also be decided at once, and without debate.

Members to address the Chair when speaking.

When a member is about to speak he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the chair, and when two or more members rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak. He shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid personalities. No member shall speak more than twice on any question without leave from the Council

When a debated question may be divided.

RULE 15. If a question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided; but on a motion to strike out and insert it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out a different proposition; nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

The Roll to be called alphabetically. Members to vote unless excused by the Council.

RULE 16. When the yeas and nays shall be called for by any two of the Councilmen present, each Councilman called upon shall, unless for special reasons he is excused by the Council, declare openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the proposition. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon a call of

the Council, the names of the Councilmen shall be called alphabetically.

No member permitted to vote after the decision is announc'd from the Chair.

RULE 17. When the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question in pursuance of the above rules "no Councilman shall be permitted under any circumstances whatever" to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.

Every member must vote, unless excused by the Council, before the call of the Roll.

RULE 18. Every Councilman who shall be in the Council when a question is put "shall give his vote" "unless the Council, for reasons, assigned" shall excuse him. No Councilman shall be allowed to make an explanation of a vote he is about to give "or ask to be excused from voting" after the clerk "under order of the Council" shall have commenced calling the yeas and nays; each Councilman shall be allowed two minutes to explain said vote upon due notice having been first given; and it shall be the duty of the clerk to put in a separate list the names of absentees in every call of the yeas and nays.

Member to be allowed two minutes to explain his vote.

Record of absentees kept.

No member shall vote where he is immediately interested; or if not present when the question was put, etc.

RULE 19. No Councilman shall vote on any question in the result of which he is immediately interested "or in any case where he was not present when the question was put. Upon a division and count of the Council on any question" no member without the bar shall be counted.

All questions or amendments "short of a final question," decided by a majority *present.*

RULE 20. All questions or amendments "not extending to the merits being short of the final question" shall be decided by a majority of the members present, although a greater number be required for the decision of *the final* question

RULE 21. When motions are made for reference of the subject to a select committee, "the question in reference to the standing committee shall be put first."

In motions for reference, "standing committees" take precedence over "special committees."

RULE 22.

Order of Business.

1. Call of Roll.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Communication from Mayor.
4. Communication from Officers of the City.
5. Report of "standing committees" in the following order:

No. 1. Committee on Public Order, etc.

No. 2. Committee on Finance, etc.

No. 3. Committee on Estimate of Expenses, etc.

No. 4. Committee on Public Health, etc.

No. 5. Fire and Lighting.

No. 6. Streets and Landings.

No. 7. Water and Drainage.

6. Reports of Special Committees in order of their appointment.
7. Petitions and complaints.
8. Unfinished business.
9. New business.
10. Adjournment.

RULE 23. Two-thirds (2-3) of the members present may at any time "suspend" the foregoing rules, but they shall not be "repealed" or "altered" unless by a two-thirds vote of all the Council, and after one week's notice in writing.

When the Rules may be "suspended," "repealed," or "altered."

Robert's Rules of Order to be authority when these Rules are silent, etc.

When these rules are silent or inexplicit, Roberts' Rules of Order shall be considered as authority.

COMMITTEE 1, TO CONSIST OF FIVE MEMBERS.

On Public Order
On Legislative and Legal Questions.
On Bonds of Public Officials.
On Parochial Relations.
On Elections and Qualifications.

COMMITTEE 2, TO CONSIST OF FIVE MEMBERS.

On Finance.
On Public Debt.
On Syndicate.

COMMITTEE 3, TO CONSIST OF FIVE MEMBERS.

On Estimates of Expenses, Rates of Taxation, Preparation of the Annual Budget .
On Assessment .

COMMITTEE 4, TO CONSIST OF SEVEN MEMBERS.

On Public Health.
On Abattoirs, Dairies, Stables, Cattle Ranges and Pound Limits.
On Vidangeurs, their apparatus.
On Public Schools .
On Libraries, Records and Archives.
On Public Buildings, Private Buildings and Limits for same
On Markets, Squares, etc.

COMMITTEE 5, TO CONSIST OF FIVE MEMBERS.

On Gas, Oil, Electricity, or other methods, as applied to the Public Lighting of the City. Telephonic

ERRATA—Style of Ordinances should read: *Be it ordained by the Council of the City of New Orleans:* (See opposite page)

COMMITTEE 6, TO CONSIST OF SEVEN MEMBERS.

On Streets and Landings.

On Railroads, street or steam, their movements, connections and depots.

On Steamboats, Ships Steamships, Tugs, Barges, Elevators afloat, all Water Craft and Garbage Landings, Boats, etc.

COMMITTEE 7, TO CONSIST OF FIVE MEMBERS.

On Water.

On Drainage, its apparatus and Canals.

On New and Old Navigation Canals.

On Levees, River, Lake, Canals and Protection. On Sewerage, Pipe, Connections, etc.

For the purpose of giving effect to Section 26 of the Charter, the following rule to be known as No. 24, shall govern the case:

Heads of Departments the right to discuss matters without voting, etc.

RULE 24. The "Comptroller," "Treasurer," "Commissioner of Public Works," and "Commissioner of Police and Public Buildings," "City Attorney" and "City Engineer" shall be protected and governed by the same rules as Members of the Council in the enjoyment of their right to debate and discuss all matters having reference to their respective departments, but in the language of the Charter, they shall in no case have the right to vote or otherwise to participate in the proceedings of the Council, than as provided in Section 26.

Ordinances, style of.

RULE 25. The style of all Ordinances, etc., of the City shall be:

Be it ordained by the City of New Orleans.

And all ordinances shall state the subject matter in the title, and when ordinances are referred to in any Ordinance the title of the

Ordinance shall be given with its Series Number.

President pro-tempore.

RULE 26. The Chairman of the Budget and Assessment Committee shall act as President pro-tem of the Council and in the absence of the President shall perform the duties incumbent on him as provided for in Rules 2 and 3.

Ordinances rejected, etc.

RULE 27. No Ordinance or Resolution, intended to have the effect of law, which shall have been rejected by the Council shall be again proposed within a year from which said Ordinance or Resolution was first introduced without having obtained consent of the majority of the Council.

TABLE OF RULES RELATING TO MOTIONS.

(Containing Answers to Two Hundred Questions in Parliamentary Practice.)

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLE.—A star shows that the rule heading the column in which it stands applies to the motion opposite to which it is placed; a cipher shows that the rule does not apply; a figure shows that the rule only partially applies, the figure referring to the note showing the limitations; that it is "undebatable" and "can not be amended;" and that an affirmative vote on it as shown in note (5) "can not be reconsidered;" the other four columns containing ciphers show that this motion does not "open the main question to debate," that it does not "require a two-thirds vote," that it does "require to be seconded," and that it is not "in order when another member has the floor.

	A Undebatable.	B Open Main Question to Debate.	C Can Not be Amended.	D Can Not be Re-considered.	E Requires a Two-Thirds Vote—See No. 1.	F Does Not Require to be Seconded.	G In Order When Another Has the Floor.
Adjourn	★	0	★	★	0	0	0
Adjourn, Fix the time to which to	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amend [3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amend an Amendment	0	0	★	0	0	0	0
Amend the Rules	0	0	0	0	★	0	0
Appeal, relating to indecorum, etc. [4]	★	0	★	0	0	0	★
Appeal, all other cases	0	0	★	0	0	0	★
Call to order	★	0	★	0	0	★	★

NOTES.

(1) Every Motion in this column has the effect of suspending some rule or established right of deliberative assemblies, and therefore requires a two-thirds vote, unless a special rule to the contrary is adopted.

(2) Undebatable if made when another question is before the assembly.

(3) An Amendment may be either (1) by "*adding*" or (2) by "*striking out*" words or paragraphs; or (3) by "*striking out certain words and inserting others;*" or (4) by "*substituting*" a different motion on the same subject; or [5] by "*dividing the question*" into two or more questions, as specified by the mover, so as to get a separate vote on any particular point or points.

(4) An appeal is undebatable only when relating to indecorum, or to transgressions of the rule of speaking, or to the priority of business, or when made while the previous question is

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Close Debate, motion to	★	0	0	0	★	0	0	pending. When debat-
Commit	0	★	0	0	0	0	0	able only one speech
Extend the limits of Debate, motion to	★	0	0	0	0	0	0	from each member is permitted. On the tie
Fix the time to which to Adjourn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	vote the decision of the chair is sustained.
Leave to Continue Speaking after Indecorum	★	0	★	0	0	0	0	(5) An affirmative vote on this motion can not be reconsidered.
Lie on the Table	★	0	★	5	0	0	0	
Limit Debate, motion to	★	0	0	0	★	0	0	(6) The objection can
Objection to Consideration of a Question [6]	★	0	★	0	★	★	★	only be made when the question is first intro-
Orders of the day, motion for the	★	0	★	0	0	★	★	duced for debate.
Postpone to a Certain Time	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	(7) Allows of but li-
Postpone Indefinitely	0	★	★	0	0	0	0	mited debate upon the
Previous Question [8]	★	0	★	0	★	0	0	propriety of the post- ponement.
Priority of Business, questions relating to	★	0	0	0	0	0	0	(8) The previous ques-
Privilege, Questions of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	tion, cuts off debate and
Reading Papers	★	0	★	0	0	0	0	brings the assembly to a vote on the pending
Reconsider a Debatable Question	0	★	★	★	0	0	9	question only, except where the pending mo-
Reconsider an Undebatable Question	★	0	★	★	0	0	9	tion is an amendment or a motion to commit,
Refer (same as Commit)	0	★	0	0	0	0	0	when it also applies to
Rise (in Committee equals Adjourn)	★	0	★	★	0	0	0	the question to be amended or committed.
Shall the Question be discussed ? [6]	0	0	★	0	★	★	★	(9) Can be moved and
Special Order, to make a	0	0	0	0	★	0	0	entered on the record when another has the
Substitute (same as Amend)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	floor but can not interrupt business then be-
Suspend Rules	★	0	★	★	★	0	0	fore the assembly; must
Take from the Table	★	0	★	5	0	0	0	be made on the day the
Take up a Question out of its Proper Order	★	0	★	0	★	0	0	original vote was taken and by one who voted
Withdrawal of a Motion	★	0	★	0	0	0	0	with the prevailing side.

Decisions, Extracts and Vote Necessary in Certain Cases.

VETO.

Two-thirds vote of all Councilmen-elect is necessary to adopt over Mayor's veto. Sec. 28 City Charter.

PAVING OR BANQUETTING.

Two-thirds vote of all Councilmen-elect is necessary to pass any paving or banquetting Ordinance falling within the provisions of Secs. 102 and 103 of the City Charter.

ORDINANCES.

A majority vote of all Councilmen-elect is necessary for the adoption of ordinances and resolutions; no ordinance or resolution shall pass the Council at the same session at which it is first offered, but every ordinance or resolution shall, at its first offering, be read in full and shall lie over at least one week before finally considered by the Council. Sec. 16 City Charter.

All ordinances conveying or intending to convey a permit, franchise, right or grant of any kind whatever to an individual, firm, company or corporation, the person or party interested in the benefit of such private ordinance shall pay to the City the cost of printing and publication thereof in the official proceedings and as an approved ordinance, no ordinance of the private character hereinbefore described shall be promulgated unless a certificate shall have been filed with the Mayor, showing that there has been deposited with the Treasurer for the use of the City a sum sufficient to defray said expenses. *Ord.* 36 C. S.

All ordinances having for their object the repealing of any ordinance of this Council shall be submitted by the title or by a statement of the subject matter to be repealed. Ord. 4172 C. S.

An unconstitutional provision in the City ordinance does not vitiate the whole ordinance, unless the two provisions are so closely connected in object and meaning that the one cannot exist without the other. 39 An. 257.

When the fact is denied that a certain ordinance has been enacted by a Town Council, the fact can only be proved by the deliberations of the Council and their promulgation duly attested. 30 An. 541.

Municipal ordinances are not required to be read in full. 36 An. 641.

The City has no power to punish by fine and imprisonment for the non-payment of licenses on trades and occupations. 32 An.

The City may by injunction close a blacksmith shop which, from its noise, odor or smoke, renders living in the neighborhood inconvenient and unpleasant, and is carried on in violation of the City ordinances. C. C., 685; 14 An. 247.

Ordinances inconsistent with and in conflict with the general policy of the State are illegal, null and void. 45 An. 34.

The Legislature may delegate to municipal corporations power to adopt and enforce ordinances on matters of special local importance, though general statutes exist relating to the same subjects. 45 An. 717; 46 An. 1234, 1364.

An ordinance, to the extent that it may transcend the power vested in the body which passed it, is null. 47 *An. 1660.*

NEW ORLEANS.

ITS POSITION AMONG THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900, AND THE POPULATION, ETC.

New York	3,437,202
Chicago	1,698,575
Philadelphia	1,293,697
St. Louis	575,238
Boston	560,892
Baltimore	508,957
Cleveland	381,768
Buffalo	352,387
San Francisco	342,782
Cincinnati	325,902
Pittsburg	321,616
NEW ORLEANS	300,000
Detroit	285,704
Milwaukee	285,315
Washington, D. C.	278,718
Newark	246,070
Jersey City	206,433
Louisville	204,731
Minneapolis	202,718
Providence	175,597
Indianapolis	169,164
Kansas City	163,752
St. Paul	163,065
Rochester	162,608
Denver	133,859
Toledo	131,822
Allegheny	129,896

Columbus	125,560
Worcester	118,421
Syracuse	108,374
New Haven	108,027
Paterson	105,171
Fall River	104,863
St. Joseph	102,979
Omaha	102,555
Los Angeles	102,479
Memphis	102,320
Scranton	102,026
Lowell	94,969
Albany	94,151
Cambridge	91,886
Portland (Oreg.)	90,426
Atlanta	89,872
Grand Rapids	87,565
Dayton	85,333
Richmond	85,050
Nashville	80,865

NEW ORLEANS IN BRIEF.

Number of Banks 18
Churches 210
Hotels 25
Theatres 7
Paved Streets, Miles, ... 206½
River Front, Miles, ... 15
Wharves, Miles, ... 6
Public Markets 25
Number of Water Plugs 1,700
Total Square Miles 196¼
Population 300,000

City Founded in 1718 by M. de Bienville.

Bonded Indebtedness **$17,286,490**
5 % Interest on $4,602,460 Premium Bonds from July 15, 1875, to June 30, 1902, inclusive $6,100,264
Sinking Fund 200,000
Sale of Postage Stamps at this Post Office from Jan. 1, 1902, to September 24, inclusive..$268,991.00
Stamped Envelopes, same period..... 39,265.30
Postal Cards and Newspaper Wrappers... 26,110.00

Total Amount $334,365.30

Largest Cotton Market in the World.
Receipts of Cotton at the Port of New Orleans for

12 months ending August 31st, 1902, together wi
comparative figures for the previous year, to wit:

	1901-02	1900-0
	BALES	
Red River	40,283	56,5
Ouachita River	55,093	69,0
M. Valley and I. C. Railroads	943,170	650,3
Morgan's La. & Tex. Railroad	307,110	621,3
Texas & Pacific Railroad	465,323	589,3
N. O. & N. E. Railroad	231,012	313,5
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	597	3
Mississippi River & other sources	230,840	155,6
Total Net	2,273,428	2,456,1
N. O. & N. E. R. R. from Mobile	200	1
L. & N. R. R. from and via Mobile	41,142	42,0
Morgan's La. & Tex. Railroad from Galveston	1,560	.....
Per Steamer from New York	.....	1
Per Steamer from Liverpool	500	.. ...
Per Steamer from South America	76	.....
Total Gross	2,316,906	2,498,5

Grain Elevators.

	Capacity—Bush
New Orleans	250,0
Poydras	350,0
Westwego, Elevator A	350,0
Westwego, Elevator B	1,000,0
Chalmette	500,0
Stuyvesant, Elevator E	500,0
Stuyvesant, Elevator D	1,000,0
Southport, Elevators A and B	500,0

Also 3 Floating Elevators with capacity of 10,0
bushels hourly.

Largest Sugar Market in the Worl

Receipts last season 1,841,668 barrels of Sugar.
Receipts last season 359,971 barrels of Molasses.

Largest Rice Market in the World.

Receipts last season of rough Rice in sacks, from August, 1900, to July, 1901, 832,732. 13 Rice Mills with a capacity of 14,000 sacks every 24 hours.

Largest Banana Market in the World.

Receipts to September 1st, 1902, one year, 7,000,000 bunches.

Largest Cotton Seed Product

Market in the World.

Largest Marine Dry Dock

in the World.

New Orleans

is the largest city South of the Ohio River.

Public Schools:

Number of Buildings	71
Number of Teachers	752
Number of Pupils enrolled	30,000
Value of Buildings	$1,800,000

Street Railways

All under one system—all electric—best system in the World. All cars reach central points on Canal Street.

Port of New Orleans.

Vessels entered cleared at this Port for the year ending May 31st, 1902.

The total tonnage arriving at the Port from June 1st, 1900, to May 31st, 1901, was 4,004,759, against 4,079,877 for the year beginning June 1st, 1901, and ending May 31st, 1902; an increase of 75,118 tons.

The total tonnage occupying the public wharves from June 1st, 1900, to May 31st, 1901, was 1,923,487, against 2,285,252 for the year beginning June 1st, 1901, *and ending* May 31st, 1902; an increase of *361,765 tons.*

New Orleans Exports.

Total Exports during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1902:

New York (1)	$490,361,695
New Orleans (2)	134,486,863
Boston (3)	102,404,304
Galveston (4)	96,722,066
Baltimore (5)	80,532,512
Philadelphia (6)	80,383,403
Savannah (7)	41,525,428
San Francisco (8)	38,183,755

Figures in parenthesis indicate relative standing of ports.

Valuation of Property.

The following is a list of assessments for the last ten years.

1892	$129,638,530
1893	136,967,657
1894	138,790,922
1895	140,654,475
1896	140,567,443
1897	140,823,481
1898	139,190,783
1899	138,702,648
1900	139,230,286
1901	145,673,869

The assessment for 1902 amounts to $147,851,643

Showing an increase over previous year of 2,177,774 and an increase of over $18,000,000 in ten years.

The assessments by Districts for 1902 are as follows:

First District	$63,919,346
Second District	28,447,425
Third District	12,959,586
Fourth District	17,017,635
Fifth District	2,961,247
Sixth District	19,198,126

Ratio of Taxation on every $100:

City Expense Tax..... 10 mills
Interest and Redemption City Bonds ..... 10 mills
Special Tax voted June 6th, 1899, for Water, Sewerage and Drainage..... 2 mills

Total Rate of Tax..... 22 mills

Population

From the year 1727 to last census taken in the year 1900, inclusive:

1727	220
1745	1,100
1769	3,100
1785	4,980
1787	5,284
1790	5,520
1796	8,756
1800	8,540
1803	10,500
1808	17,081
1810	17,242
1815	22,209
1820	27,176
1825	38,501
1830	46,310
1835	62,971
1840	102,193
1850	116,375
1855	158,980
1860	168,775
1865	174,815
1870	191,418
1875	203,888
1880	216,140
1890	242,039
1900	287,104

Electric Lighting

Arc Lights, 1624
of which.. 1386 cost $127.50 per annum,
and..... 238 cost $100.00 per annum, under the old contract which expires in December, 1902.

The new contract for a period of 12 months is $180,000 set aside in budget of 1903.

The bid of Herbert A. Bullard for a Municipal Lighting Plant, to be owned and operated by the City, was accepted by ordinance, August ...th, 1902, and was enjoined, which had the effect of stopping all work for a period of ... months on the contemplated Municipal Ownership Plan.

CITY CHARTER.

Act 45 of 1896, as amended by Acts of the Legislature of 1898, 1900 and 1902.

An Act to incorporate the City of New Orleans, to provide for the government and administration of the affairs thereof and to repeal all Acts inconsistent or in conflict therewith.

Act 139 of 1898 amends Section 27, relative to the Mayor.

Act 86 of 1898 amends Section 36, relative to the City Attorney.

Act 84 of 1898 amends Sections 68, 70 and 71, relative to Recorders' Courts.

Act 147 of 1898 amends Sections 95 and 116.

Act. 144 of 1898 amends Section 101.

Act 89 of 1900 repeals Sections 38 to 67, inclusive (Civil Service Act).

Act 89 of 1900 also repeals Section 110.

Act 112 of 1900 amends Section 69, relative to Recorders' Courts.

Act 117 of 1900 amends Section 31, relative to the Treasurer.

AMENDMENTS IN 1902.

Sections 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 14, 22, 32, 33, 77 and 79, amended by Act 216.

Section 15 amended by Act 131.

Section 34 amended by Act 110.

Section 75 amended by Act 57.

Section 76 amended by Act 62.

Section 86 and 87 amended by Act 108.

Sections 97, 98, 102, 103 and 104 amended by Act 215.

CITY LIMITS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

SECTION 1 (as amended by Act 216 of 1902). That all the inhabitants of the Parish of Orleans, situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, as now included within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected division line between the Parish of Orleans and the Parish of Jefferson, in the vicinity of Carrollton, and thence along the said projected line to the left bank of the said river and thence along the division line between the Parish of Orleans and the Parish of Jefferson to the South shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence to a point in the middle of Lake Pontchartrain on the projected said Parish division line, and thence along the centre of Lake Pontchartrain to the centre of the Rigolets, and thence along the centre of the Rigolets to Lake Borgne, and thence along the main shore of Lake Borgne, including all islands within one marine league distance thereof, to the centre of Fisherman's Canal, and thence along the centre of Fisherman's Canal to the line of the South side of Florida Walk, and thence along the said line of Florida Walk to the lower line of the United States Barracks, and thence along the said line of the United States Barracks to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the said United States Barracks, and thence along the middle of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement; and

All the inhabitants of the Parish of Orleans, situated on the right bank of the Mississippi River, as now *included within* the follow boundaries: Commencing at *a point in the* middle of the Mississippi River abreast

by the Board of State Engineers, opposite Ptolemy street, and thence running as follows, viz: South, 42 deg. 30 min.; East, 4 miles and about 1080 feet; South, 3 deg. 10 min.; West, about 620 feet. Thence along the back line of properties South 57 deg.; East 2143 ft. 4 1-2 in.

North, 2 deg. 45 min.; East, 1910 ft. 7 in.

South, 53 deg. 30 min.; East, 5162 ft. 2 in.

North, 6 deg. 15 min.; East, 4932 ft. 7 in. to township line 1 mile, 138 ft. 9 3-4 in.

South, 76 deg.; East, 311 ft. 4 1-2 in., to township line 445 ft. 10 in.

South, 72 deg.; East, 947 ft. 9 1-2 in.

South, 65 deg. 30 min.; East, 955 ft. to range line, 1337 ft. 8 in.

South, 83 1-3 deg.; East, 860 ft. 6 in.

North, 61 deg. 7 min.; East, 524 ft. 7 in. to range line 1366 ft. 6 in.

South, 81 deg. 15 min.; East, 2368 ft. 6 in. to range line 4383 ft. 2 in.

South, 61 deg. 53 min.; East, 1 1-2 miles and about 2770 ft. 2 in.

South, 31 deg. 35 min.; East 1 1-2 miles and 2163 ft. to line of Jeanne Lassalles, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on a projection of the said line, and thence through the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement; are hereby created a body corporate and established as a political corporation by the name of "The City of New Orleans," with the following powers and no more: It shall have a seal, and may sue and be sued, and may acquire property by all lawful means, and hold and dispose of same.

SEC. 2 (as amended by Act 216 of 1902). Said city *shall be divided into* the following wards and municipal *districts, to-wit:*

First Ward, First Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Thalia street, and thence along the said projected line to the centre of Thalia street on the left bank of said river, and thence along the centre of Thalia street to the intersection of Claiborne Canal, and thence along the centre of Claiborne Canal to the centre of Felicity Road, to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Felicity Road, and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Second Ward, Second Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Julia street, and thence along the said projected line to the centre of Julia street on the left bank of said river and thence along the centre of Julia street to the centre of the New Basin Canal to the centre of Carrollton Avenue, and thence along the centre of Carrollton Avenue to the centre of Melpomene Canal, and thence along the centre of Melpomene Canal to the centre of Claiborne Canal, and thence along the centre of Claiborne Canal to the centre of Thalia Street, and thence along the centre of Thalia Street to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Thalia Street, and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Third Ward, Third Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Canal Street, and thence along the said projected line to the centre of Canal Street on the left bank of said

river, and thence along the centre of Canal Street to the centre of the old Metairie Road, and thence along the centre of the old Metairie Road to the centre of the New Basin Canal, and thence along the centre of the New Basin Canal to the centre of Rampart Street, and thence along the centre of Rampart Street to the centre of Julia Street, and thence along the centre of Julia Street to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Julia Street, and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Fourth Ward, Fourth Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Canal Street, and thence along the said projected line to the centre of Canal Street on the left bank of said river, and thence along the centre of Canal Street to the centre of the old Metairie Road, and thence along the centre of old Metairie Road to the centre of the New Basin Canal, and thence along the centre of the New Basin Canal to the south shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence on the projected line of the centre of the said New Basin Canal to a point in the middle of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence along the middle of Lake Pontchartrain to the projected line of the centre of Orleans Canal, and thence along the said projected line of the centre of the said Orleans Canal to the South shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence along the centre of the Orleans Canal to the centre of the old Metairie Road, and thence along the centre of the old Metairie Road to the centre of St. Louis Street, and thence along the centre of St. Louis Street to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of St. Louis Street, and

thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Fifth Ward, Fifth Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of St. Louis Street, and thence along the said projected line to the centre of St. Louis Street on the left bank of said river, and thence along the centre of St. Louis Street to the center of the old Metairie Road, and thence along the centre of the old Metairie Road to the centre of the Orleans Canal, and thence along the centre of the Orleans Canal to the South shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence on a projected line of the centre of the said Orleans Canal, to a point in the middle of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence along the middle of Lake Pontchartrain to the projected line of the centre of Bayou St. John, and thence along the said projected line of the centre of Bayou St. John to the South shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence along the centre of Bayou St. John to the centre of St. Philip Street, and thence along the centre of St. Philip Street to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of St. Philip Street, and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Sixth Ward, Sixth Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of St. Philip Street, and thence along the said projected line to the centre of St. Philip Street on the left bank of said river, and thence along the centre of St. Philip Street to the centre of Bayou St. John, and thence along the centre of Bayou St. John to the centre of Esplanade Street, and thence along the centre of Esplanade Street to the left bank of the Mississippi River,

and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River, on the projected line of the centre of Esplanade Street, and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Seventh Ward, Seventh Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Esplanade Street, and thence along the said projected line to the centre of Esplanade Street on the left bank of said river, and thence along the centre of Esplanade Street to the centre of Bayou St. John, and thence along the centre of Bayou St. John and Cut Off to the South shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence on the projected line of the centre of said Bayou St. John to a point in the middle of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence along the middle of Lake Pontchartrain to the projected line of the centre of Elysian Fields Street, and thence along the said projected line of the centre of Elysian Fields Street to the South shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence along the centre of Elysian Fields Street to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River, on the projected line of the centre of Elysian Fields Street, and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Eighth Ward, Eighth Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Elysian Fields street, and thence along the said projected line to the centre of Elysian Fields Street on the left bank of the said river, and thence along the centre of Elysian Fields Street to the South shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence on the projected line of the centre of Elysian Fields Street to a point in the middle of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence *along the middle* of Lake Pontchartrain to the pro-

jected line of the centre of People's Avenue, and thence along the said projected line of the centre of People's Avenue to the South shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence along the centre of People's Avenue to the centre of Lafayette Avenue, and thence along the centre of Lafayete Avenue to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Lafayette Avenue, and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Ninth Ward, Ninth Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Lafayette Avenue, and thence along the said projected line to the centre of Lafayette Avenue on the left bank of said river, and thence along the centre of Lafayette Avenue to the centre of People's Avenue, and thence along the centre of People's Avenue to the South shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence on the projected line of the centre of People's Avenue to a point in the middle of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence along the middle of Lake Pontchartrain to the centre of the Rigolets, and thence along the centre of the Rigolets to Lake Borgne, and thence along the main shore of Lake Borgne, including all islands within one marine league distanct thereof, to the centre of Bayou Bienvenue, and thence along the centre of Bayou Bienvenue to Fisherman's Canal, and thence along the centre of Fisherman's Canal to the line of the South side of Florida Walk, and thence along said line of Florida Walk to the lower line of the United States Barracks, and thence along the said line of the United States Barracks to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected *line of the said* United States Barracks, and thence

along the middle of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Tenth Ward, Tenth Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Felicity Road, and thence along the said projected line to the centre of Felicity Road on the left bank of said river, and thence along the centre of Felicity Road to the centre of Melpomene Canal, and thence along the centre of Melpomene Canal to its intersection with First Street, and thence along the centre of First Street to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of First Street, and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Eleventh Ward, Eleventh Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of First Street, and thence along the said projected line to the centre of First Street on the left bank of said river, and thence along the centre of First Street to the centre of the Melpomene Tail Race, and thence along the centre of the Melpomene Tail Race to the centre of Toledano Street, and thence along the centre of Toledano Street to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Toledano Street and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Twelfth Ward, Twelfth Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Toledano Street, and thence along the *said projected line* to the centre of Toledano Street on *the left bank of* said river, and thence along the centre

of Toledano Street to the centre of Broad Street, and thence along the centre of Broad Street to the centre of Napoleon Avenue, and thence along the centre of Napoleon Avenue to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Napoleon Avenue, and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Thirteenth Ward, Thirteenth Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Napoleon Avenue, and thence along the said projected line to the centre of Napoleon Avenue on the left bank of said river, and thence along the centre of Napoleon Avenue to the centre of Broad Street, and thence along the centre of Broad Street to the centre of Peters Avenue, and thence along the centre of Peters Avenue to the left bank of the Mississippi River and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Peters Avenue, and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Fourteenth Ward, Fourteenth Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Peters Avenue and thence along the said projected line to the centre of Peters Avenue on the left bank of said river, and thence along the centre of Peters Avenue to Broad Street, and thence along the centre of Broad Street to the centre of Toledano Street, and thence along the centre of Toledano Street to the centre of Melpomene Tail Race, and thence along the centre of the Melpomene Tail Race to the *centre of Lowerline* Street, and thence along the centre *of Lowerline* Street to the left bank of the Mississippi

sissippi River on the projected line of the centre of Lowerline Street, and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Sixteenth Ward, Sixteenth Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Lowerline Street, and thence along the said projected line to the centre of Lowerline Street on the left bank of said river, and thence along the centre of Lowerline Street to the centre of the Melpomene Tail Race, and thence along the centre of the Melpomene Tail Race to the centre of Carrollton Avenue, and thence along the centre of Carrollton Avenue to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Carrollton Avenue, and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Seventeenth Ward, Seventeenth Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Carrollton Avenue, and thence along said projected line to the centre of Carrollton Avenue on the left bank of said river, and thence along the centre of Carrollton Avenue to the centre of the New Basin Canal, and thence along the centre of the New Basin Canal, to the South shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence on the projected line of the centre of the New Basin Canal to a point in the middle of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence along the middle of Lake Pontchartrain to the projected line of the centre of the Upperline Canal, and thence along the said projected line of the centre of the said Upperline Canal to the South shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and thence along the centre of the Upperline Canal and Upperline Street to the left bank of the Mississippi River, and thence to

point in the middle of the Mississippi River on the projected line of the centre of Upperline Canal, and thence along the centre of the Mississippi River to the point of commencement.

Fifteenth Ward, Fifteenth Representative District, bounded as follows, viz: All that part of the Parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the Mississippi River included within the boundaries described in the preceding section.

First Municipal District: All that part of the Parish of Orleans forming the First, Second and Third Wards as hereinbefore described, shall be entitled to four Councilmen, one of which shall be elected from the District at large, and one from each of the three wards comprising said District.

Second Municipal District: All that part of the Parish of Orleans forming the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, as hereinbefore described, shall be entitled to four Councilmen, to be elected one from each of the Wards comprising said District; and one to be elected from the District at large. The additional Councilman herein provided shall be elected at the election to be held in November, 1904, and shall hold office thereafter only.

Third Municipal District: All that part of the Parish of Orleans forming the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards, as hereinbefore described, shall be entitled to four Councilmen, to be elected one from each of the Wards comprising the said District, and one from the District at large. The additional Councilman herein provided shall be elected at the election to be held in November, 1904, and shall hold office thereafter only.

Fourth Municipal District: All that part of the Parish of Orleans forming the Tenth and Eleventh Wards, *as hereinbefore described*, shall be entitled to three *Councilmen, to be elected* one from each of the Wards,

comprising said District, and one from the District at large.

Fifth Municipal District: All that part of the Parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the Mississippi River, included within the boundaries described in the preceding section shall be entitled to one Councilman.

Sixth Municipal District: All that part of the Parish of Orleans forming the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, as hereinbefore described, shall be entitled to three Councilmen, one of whom shall be elected from each Ward. The additional Councilman herein provided shall be elected at the election to be held in November, 1904, and shall hold office thereafter only.

Seventh Municipal District: All that part of the Parish of Orleans forming the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, as hereinabove described, shall be entitled to two Councilmen; one of whom shall be elected from each Ward. The additional Councilman herein provided shall be elected at the election to be held in November, 1904, and shall hold office thereafter only.

III. ELECTIONS.

Election of officers.

SEC. 3. The election of officers provided for in this act shall be in pursuance of the general election laws now or hereafter existing, unless the Legislature by special act provides otherwise, in which case said elections shall be in pursuance of such special laws. Said officers shall be chosen by a plurality of the votes cast at the municipal election, and shall hold office for four years from date of election, and serve until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Terms of officers.

Qualification of Electors.

SEC. 4. All legally registered voters entitled to vote for State officers shall be entitled to vote for city officers, and all elections for city officers shall be by ballot.

Election returns.

SEC. 5. The commissioners of election shall make returns in the manner provided by the election laws of the votes cast at each precinct or polling place for city officers. The persons appearing by the returns of the commissioners of elections at the polls to have been prima-facie elected shall assemble at the City Hall at 12 o'clock M. on the Monday next after the election.

To organize.

(Act 112 of 1902 provides that the City officers shall qualify on the first Monday in December following their election.)

Mayor or president of preceding Council to preside and administer oath to persons *prima-facie* elected.

The mayor or president of the preceding Council, shall cause the returns to be added up in the presence of any and all persons who choose to be present in the room where the Council assemble, and he shall make or cause to be made by the clerk a roll of the newly-elected Councilmen, without excluding any who are prima-facie elected, and shall preside until a new pesident is chosen, and shall administer to such persons the oath of office. As soon as the new Council is organized and a president elected, it shall immediately proceed to compile the votes for Mayor and other city officers elected at the same time, and proclaim the result of the popular vote. The Council shall be incompetent to proceed to any other business, except the election of president, as hereinabove provided, until this shall be done. The president so elected shall at once proceed

New Council to compile votes for Mayor and other City Officers.

to administer the oath of office to the Mayor and other officers, and no commission from the Governor, or other title shall be necessary.

Contested elections.

SEC. 6. The election of city officers, except Councilmen, may be contested in the same manner as is now or may be hereafter provided for contesting the election of parochial officers.

Oath of Office.

SEC. 7. The Mayor and other officers elected or appointed by virtue of this act shall, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, take and subscribe to the oath prescribed by Art. 160 of the Constitution of 1898, and also the further oath that they possess the qualifications for their respective offices prescribed by this act.

Mayor or other officer to hold over.

SEC. 8. If at any time the election of the Mayor or other officer of this corporation shall be annulled or set aside for any cause whatsoever, the incumbent of the office shall nevertheless continue to fulfill its duties until a successor shall have been duly elected or appointed and quaified as required by law.

Councilmen, how elected, and qualifications necessary.

SEC. 9 (as amended by Act 216 of 1902). The legislative power of said corporation shall be vested in a Council composed of seventeen (17) members until the election to be held in November, 1904; thereafter the legislative power of said corporation shall be vested in a Council composed of twenty-one (21) members, as provided in Section Two (2) of this Act (Act 216 of 1902). Councilmen shall be elected by the voters of the respective wards or districts which they are to represent, and no Councilman shall be qualified to fill a po-

sition unless he is an actual resident of the ward or district for at least one year preceding the election, and they shall be elected at the same time as the Mayor and other officers; they must be citizens of this State and of the United States and residents of the City of New Orleans five (5) years preceding their election, and they shall be at least Twenty-five (25) years of age and shall have never been convicted of any crime.

Compensation for attendance.

SEC. 10 (as amended by Act 216 of 1902). The members of the Council shall receive twenty dollars each for attendance at each regular monthly meeting of said body; provided that such members shall have attended all called or special meetings held during each month unless excuse for non-attendance is furnished and accepted by a two-third vote of the Council.

Organization of Council.

SEC. 11 (as amended by Act 216 of 1902). The Council shall elect from its members a President, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and shall be ex-officio chairman of the Finance Committee thereof; and a Vice President, who shall be ex-officio chairman of the Budget and Assessment Committee of the Council, and when a vacancy shall occur by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, in the Presidency of the Council, it shall be the duty of the Vice-President to act as President of the Council until a successor to the President shall be elected, and in case of sickness, temporary absence or inability of the President of the Council, the Vice-President shall perform

President of Council.

Vice-President

all the duties and functions of the President. Whenever a vacancy shall occur by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, in the Vice-Presidency of the Council, it shall be the duty of the Council to elect from its members another Vice-President to fill the unexpired term. The presiding officer shall have the casting vote in case of a tie; the Council shall also elect a Clerk at a salary not exceeding eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and a Sergeant at Arms at a salary not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Vacancy, etc.

Salary of Clerk.

Salary of Sergeant-at-Arms.

SEC. 12. The Council shall be exclusively the judges of the elections, qualifications and returns of its members, and may expel one of its members by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to such Council, five days' notice and an opportunity of being heard in his defense having been previously given such members; but no member shall twice be tried for the same cause.

Council exclusive judges of the qualifications and election of its members.

SEC. 13. The Council by resolution may during the session thereof, punish by arrest and imprisonment, any person who is guilty of disrespect, disorderly or contemptuous behavior in presence of the Council in Session; and the Council or any Committee thereof may summon witnesses, and compel the attendance by attachment and administer oath by the President or Chairman, compel witnesses to testify and to produce books and papers, and may punish them by imprisonment or fine for failure to attend or refusal to testify or produce books and papers, but no such imprisonment shall *exceed ten* days for each offense, provid-

Authority to compel persons to testify, and to punish for refusal.

Witness sworn by Council or committees, liable to perjury for false testifying.

ing, that any person so sworn who shall wilfully and falsely testify before said Council, or any Committee thereof, shall be guilty of perjury and be subject to the penalty provided by law.

SEC. 14 (as amended by Act 216 of 1902). The Council shall have the power and it shall be their duty to pass such ordinances, and to see to their faithful execution, as may be necessary and proper:

Peace and order; cleanliness and health.

1. To preserve the peace and good order of the city.

2. To maintain its cleanliness and health, and to this end:

(a) To adopt and provide an efficient system of drainage.

(b) To provide for the inspection and cleanliness of all vaults, privies, yards, pools, markets, cemeteries.

Council to maintain and provide for the inspection of all places likely to become detrimental to health.

(c) To regulate the location of and inspection and cleansing of dairies, stables, cattle yards, landings and pens, slaughter houses, soap, glue, tallow and leather factories, depositories for hides, blacksmith shops, forges, foundries, laundries, oyster shops and all places of business likely to be or become detrimental to health or comfort, and to adopt such ordinances and regulations as shall be necessary or expedient for the protection of health and to prevent the spread of disease, and to maintain a good sanitary condition in the streets, public places and buildings, and on all private premises.

The Common Council shall provide for the *frequent* inspection of all premises by persons

to be designated either by the Common Council or by the Board of Health in the city; they shall also prescribe what water supply shall be provided by the owners of private premises, and that all premises, yards, streets and alleys shall be kept in a cleanly condition; shall provide for the punishments of any violation, by fine or imprisonment, or both; and all such fines, when recovered, shall be paid over to the Board of Health, to assist in its maintenance.

To suppress nuisances.

(d) To suppress all nuisances.

Adulterated or decay'd food or drink.

(e) To prevent the sale of adulterated or decayed food, and punish the same; to punish the sale of adulterated drinks.

To open and keep free from obstructions streets, etc.

3. To open and keep open and free from obstructions all streets, public squares, wharves, landings, lake shore and river and canal banks.

Repairs to bridges, etc.

4. To keep the streets and crossings and bridges and canals and ditches clean and in repair.

To maintain Police and Fire Departments.

5. To adequately provide for the maintenance of an efficient police force and fire department.

Lighting.

6. To light the streets, wharves and landings and public squares.

Public Schools.

7. To organize and maintain free public schools.

Levees and Drainage.

8. To maintain levees, dikes and to prevent the city from overflow, and to provide for the drainage thereof unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 15 (as amended by Act 131 of 1902). The *Council shall* also have power:

The powers of the City Council, City of New Orleans.

1. To order the ditching, filling, opening, widening and paving of the Public Streets, and to regulate the grade thereof, and, by a two-third vote, to sell or change the destination of any street or property which is no longer necessary for the public use to which it was originally destined, and which is needed for public buildings or public utilities owned by the United States, the State of Louisiana or the City of New Orleans or for the establishing of a railway Union Depot.

2. To regulate the public cemeteries, to order the manner of conducting the same and to order the closing of the same.

3. To compel the owners of any lot or lots to fill the same to a grade above the grades of the streets, and to construct drains or gutters.

4. To improve and embelish the public squares and parks and places.

5. To compel the owners of property and tenants to keep their sidewalks in front of such property clean and in repair.

6. To prevent explosive and dangerous substances from being stored or kept in dangerous quantities in the City, to designate the place where such dangerous articles may be stored, and to regulate the manner of hauling and keeping explosive substances.

7. To determine within what limit wooden buildings shall not be erected, and to prevent the reconstruction in wood of old buildings within such limits.

8. To regulate the safety, height and thickness of the walls and structures.

9. To determine what animals shall not be permitted to rove in the limits of the city, and

to cause them to be killed or to be confined and sold, when found to be roaming at large.

10. To regulate the police of theatres, public balls, dance houses, concert saloons, taverns, hotels, houses of public entertainment, shops for retailing alcoholic liquors, houses of prostitution and assignation and to close such houses from certain limits, and shall have power to exclude the same, and to close houses and places for the sale of intoxicating liquors when the public safety may require it, and to authorize the Mayor and police to close such places.

11. To close all gambling houses and to expel from the City, and to imprison all bunco men, lottery men, common cheats and swindlers, beggars and dangerous and suspicious characters.

12. Have the power to authorize the use of the streets for railroads operated by horse, electricity, steam or motive power, and to regulate the same; to require and compel all lines of railway or tramway in any one street to run on and use one and the same track and turntable, to compel them to keep conductors on their cars and compel all such companies to keep in repair the street bridges and crossings through or over which their cars run.

13. To lay off or sell in lots of squares so much of the batture from time to time as may be required for public purposes, but the right of accretion or to future batture shall never be sold.

14. To establish jails, houses of refuge, reformation and correction and to make regu-

lation for their government; to construct, maintain and operate belt railroads and other public utilities; and to exercise general police power in the City of New Orleans.

Ordinances, providing how same shall be adopted.

SEC. 16. No ordinance or resolution shall pass the Council at the same session at which it is first offered, but every ordinance or resolution shall, at its first offering be read in full and shall lie over at least one week before being finally considered by the Council.

Council, meetings of.

SEC. 17. The Council shall meet on the first Tuesday evening of every month, and as much oftener as they shall determine to be necessary. All meetings for organization and canvassing and compiling and proclaiming the result of an election shall be held in day light. The Council shall sit with open doors, and no resolution or ordinance, except resolutions for investigation and for the conduct of parliamentary business, shall have force of law, unless it receive the votes of a majority of the members elected to said Council, and unless on its final passage the ayes and nays are called and recorded.

Open sessions. Majority of Council elected necessary for adoption of ordinances and resolutions.

Organization of departments.

SEC. 18. The Council shall organize the departments of Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Public Buildings, City Engineer and City Attorney, regulate the number of clerks and other persons to be employed therein, and fix the salaries of such clerks and employees. The heads of such departments shall have the right to appoint, by and with the consent of the Council, the chief deputy or clerk in such department, and may discharge same at pleas-

Chief clerk, or deputy, how *appointed and how removed.*

thereof shall be communicated to the Council at its first meeting thereafter.

Compensation of employees

SEC. 19. The Council shall fix the compensation of every officer of the city, or of the State, whose services are by law to be paid by the City of New Orleans, except such whose salaries are hereby fixed in this act, and regulate the number and compensation of all persons on the pay roll of the City of New Orleans.

Salaries of officers, increase of, prohibited.

SEC. 20. It shall not be lawful for the Council to increase the salary or compensation of any officer during the term for which such officer has been elected by allowing him any fees for the performance of any duty imposed on him by this act or by the Council; provided, the Council may abolish such office.

Barrooms, concert saloons, etc., majority of property owners to consent to the establishment of

SEC. 21. The Council shall not grant any privilege for the opening of any barroom, saloon or dance hall, except upon the written consent of a majority of the bona fide householders or property holders within 300 feet, measured along the street fronts, of the proposed location of such barroom, saloon, concert saloon or dance hall, and it shall revoke any privilege on the petition of a like number of such persons, any prior license or privilege to the contrary, notwithstanding.

V. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Executive department.

SEC. 22 (as amended by Act 216 of 1902). The executive powers of this corporation shall be vested in one Mayor, one Comptroller, one Treasurer, one Commissioner of Public Works, one Commissioner of Police *and Public Buildings*, and one City Engineer.

Election of officers, and qualifications necessary.

These officers shall be at least thirty (30) years old, citizens of this State and of the United States, and residents of the City of New Orleans for not less than five (5) years prior to their election; they shall be elected by the people of New Orleans for the term of four (4) years, provided that the present incumbents shall hold their offices until their successors are elected at the municipal election to be held in November, 1904.

Election of Mayor and other elective officers.

Providing for the compilation of votes cast for.

SEC. 23. As soon as the new Council is organized it shall compile the votes for Mayor and other elective city officers from the returns of the Commissioners of Election, and at once proclaim the result of the popular vote. They shall be incompetent to perform any other business until that be done. The president of the Council shall administer to them the oath of office, and no commission from the Governor shall be necessary.

Signatures of officials.

SEC. 24. In all cases when the Mayor or other officer is required by this act to sign any account, warrant, order, check, document or other instrument, such signing shall be made in his own proper handwriting, and in no case shall such officer use a stamp, or types, or any engraved instrument for that purpose; nor shall they authorize a clerk or deputy to sign in their stead, except as hereinafter provided.

Chief deputy or clerk of departments.

To furnish bond and to act ad interim.

SEC. 25. The chief deputy or clerk of each department shall furnish a bond in favor of the Mayor and his successors in office for such amount as shall be fixed by the Council, and in case of suspension, absence, resignation or death of any executive officer, the

chief clerk or deputy of such officer shall continue in office and perform the duties of such executive officer until another be elected or appointed and qualified; and for the defaults and malfeasance in office of such clerk or deputy during his administration of such office he and his sureties shall be liable.

Officers of city, right to seats on floor of Council. To discuss and debate on matters pertaining to their departments.

SEC. 26. The Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Police and Public Buildings, City Attorney and City Engineer shall have the right to seats on the floor of the Council under such rules as the Council may adopt; and such rules they are required to make. They shall have the right to discuss and debate all matters pertaining to their respective departments, but shall not participate further in the proceedings of the Council than here provided.

MAYOR.

Qualifications and duties of Mayor.

SEC. 27 (as amended by Act 139 of 1898). The Mayor shall be elected by a plurality of votes cast at the municipal election held pursuant to law. He shall keep his office at the City Hall, and shall have a seal to be called the Seal of the City of New Orleans, which shall be affixed to all proper official acts of the corporation; he shall sign all contracts in behalf of the city, and no contract shall be complete until so signed; he shall see that all the laws and ordinances within the limits of the city of New Orleans be executed and enforced; he shall be *ex-officio* justice and conservator *of the peace*; he shall have the *right to appoint* and remove such officers as

may be hereinafter designated, and to appoint and remove his private secretary and his chief clerk, who shall not be subject to the civil service provisions of this act; and he shall have the right to debate upon the floor of the Council and participate fully in all proceedings thereof; he shall call meetings of the Council whenever he shall deem proper, or whenever five members thereof shall request him in writing so to do; he shall monthly lay before the Council a full statement of the condition of affairs of the city; it shall be his duty to report to the Council all officers and persons employed by the city who fail to perform their duty, or commit any act for which they are liable to impeachment or removal from office, and may in his discretion suspend such person until the action of the Council, to whom he shall report such suspension at their first meeting thereafter; and should the Mayor neglect or refuse to so report he shall be guilty of nonfeasance and liable to removal; it shall be his duty to call together the executive officers and heads of departments for consultation and advice upon the affairs of the city at least once a month, and at such meetings he may call on such officers and heads of departments for such reports relating to the subject matters under their control as he may deem proper, and it shall be their duty to prepare and submit same to him at once; he shall be responsible for the proper conduct of the officers of the several departments appointed by him, and may to this end remove from office any such officer

Meetings of Council, how called.

To report all officers and employees of the city failing to perform their duty.

To consult with executive officers, and to require reports from same.

Responsible for the conduct of officers and employees, and power of re-

therefor in writing on such officer, and transmit a copy thereof to the Council, to be spread upon its minutes; he shall receive an annual salary of $6000, payable monthly on his own warrant, but he shall receive no fees or other emoluments of any kind, under any pretence whatever, on pain of removal, and he shall render daily acocunt and pay into the treasury all sums which he may receive for the use of the city from any source.

Salary.

SEC. 28. All ordinances and resolutions, except as hereinafter provided by Sec. 86, after having been passed by the Council, shall be transmitted to the Mayor for his consideration, who, if he shall approve thereof, shall sign and publish the same, and such ordinances and resolutions shall thereupon have the force of law. But, if the Mayor shall disapprove of any ordinances or resolutions transmitted to him as aforesaid, he shall, within five days from the time he received it, return the same to the Council with his objections in writing, and if two-thirds of the members elect shall adhere to said ordinance or resolution, notwithstanding said objection, then, and not otherwise, the said ordinance or resolution shall, after publication thereof, have the force of law; the failure to return an ordinance with his veto, within five days, if the Council be in session, or to the next session of the Council, after five days, shall have the same effect as a veto. Any ordinance making appropriation or fixing the number and salaries of employes may be approved in part or vetoed *as to specific* items mentioned by the *Mayor in his veto message.*

Ordinances and resolutions.

Mayor to approve and publish same.

Veto.

Pocket veto.

What ordinances may be approved in part.

Official journal.

Ordinances and proceedings of Council to be published therein.

How selected, and qualifications necessary.

Term of contract limited.

SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to publish all ordinances and resolutions passed by the Council, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Council to publish the proceedings of the Council; the whole in a newspaper published daily in New Orleans (and which shall have been in existence as a daily paper for one year previous to the contract), the proprietors of which shall offer to publish said proceedings at the lowest price, at public auction, after one week's notice, and give good security for the faithful performance of the work. Such offering shall be made at least every two years, and no contract shall be made for a longer period.

COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller, duties of.

To audit all claims against city.

To issue warrant for receipt or payment of all money.

SEC. 30. The Comptroller shall have a general superintendence of the fiscal affairs of the corporation. He shall prescribe the mode and manner of keeping the corporation books and accounts in every department entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of money, and said books and accounts and the rolls and books kept by the Assessors shall be at all times subject to the inspection of the Comptroller, the Treasurer and the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council. The Comptroller shall examine and audit all claims and demands against or in favor of the corporation, and all accounts for the collection of the revenue shall originate in his office. No money shall be received by the Treasurer or any other officer from any source whatever, except on a written order,

eceipt or other document signed by the :omptroller, and no money shall be paid out f the treasury unless authorized by an or- inance or resolution of the Council, and on warrant signed by the Comptroller. All ac- ounts or bills for the collection of revenue hall be divided in classes corresponding with he different sources from which said revenue s drawn, and the accounts or bills of each lass shall be numbered from one upward, nd said accounts or bills, when delivered to he Treasurer, shall be charged to said Treasurer on the books of the Comptroller as :ash received by the Treasurer, to be account- :d for by him. The Comptroller shall not warrant upon the Treasurer for the payment of any bill, requisition, claim, pay roll or de- nand of whatever nature unless same has been first certified in writing as correct and due by the officer or board by whom, or under whose authority, the same was contracted, and also by the chairman of the Finance Com- nittee of the Council, and until he shall have carefully examined and computed such claim. Any officer, board or any member of said committee who shall corrupt or willfully cer- tify any claim as correct or due, or warrant for same, knowing same to be incorrect or not justly due, shall be guilty of a misde- meanor and punishable by a fine not less than five hundred dollars or more than one thou- sand dollars, and shall furthermore be re- moved from office. If any claimant is in- debted to said city, the Comptroller shall de- duct *such indebtedness*, if mature, from the *mount due said* claimant, and shall so certi-

Treasurer to receipt for all accounts to comptroller.

To examine all accounts before warranting on Treasurer.

Penalty for falsely certifying to any claims against city.

To deduct indebtedness if matured, from claimants of city.

Vouchers, to retain.

fy to the Treasurer. The Comptroller s retain in his hands, as his vouchers, all requisitions, pay rolls and other evidence claims and demands so certified and ranted, and shall register same in regula der in a book kept for that purpose. V

To place claims in hands of City Attorney.

any person, other than such a claimant, i debted to the city, the Comptroller shall same in the hands of the City Attorney collection, and shall take his receipt ther

Accounts.

The Comptroller shall keep a full set of b in which all the fiscal operations of the poration shall be recorded. He shall, every month of each year, lay before

Report, to be submitted in detail to the Council monthly.

Council and the Mayor a report of th ceipts and expenditures during the month, giving not only the various iten receipts and expenditures, but a full det the names of all persons to whom mone been paid, the amount thereof, the nu of warrant and the date of the resolutic

Semi-annual report to be submitted.

ordinance authorizing the expenditure. shall, also, in the months of January and of each year, lay before the Council an Mayor a report giving not only the va items of said receipts and expenditures, full detail of the names of all person whom money has been paid, the an thereof, the number of the warrants an date of the resolution authorizing the e diture. The report shall also embrace a ment of the indebtedness of the city, s ing in detail all outstanding obligations, date, amount, to whom and for what is when due and under what resolution o dinance authorized. It shall also cont

timates to be made by the Commissioner of Public Works and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council of the receipts and expenditures for the current six months; said report, in a condensed form, shall be published in book form, and he shall generally, in addition to the duties herein enumerated, perform all such other duties as the Council shall prescribe. He shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Council for the faithful performance of his duties, and he shall receive for his services, as a salary, four thousand five hundred dollars per year.

Bond.

Salary.

TREASURER.

SEC. 31 (as amended by Act 117 of 1900). The Treasurer shall receive and safely keep all moneys, bills receivable, securities, and assets belonging to the city. He shall deposit out daily all cash received in such bank or banks as the Council shall elect *viva voce*, paying the highest rate of interest therefor consistent with the safety of such deposits. Such bank or banks shall give bond equal to estimated average deposits to secure the city against all loss. All interest on such deposits shall belong to the city. He shall pay on the warrants of the Comptroller, and by checks drawn to order and countersigned by said Comptroller in case of said Comptroller's absence or sickness, countersigned by said Comptroller's chief clerk, all claims against the city which the Council may authorize, and in no case shall the Treasurer pay any claim

Treasurer, duties of.

To deposit daily.

Depositary—qualifications, etc.

Checks, how drawn and countersigned.

Check book to be daily balanced.

whatever against the city except in the manner set forth. He shall keep a check book, in which the daily deposit of money made by him shall fully appear, and he shall each day deduct therefrom the amount of the checks drawn by him, so that the balance in bank in favor of the city shall at all times appear upon the margin of said check book. The Treasurer shall take a receipt from each person in whose favor he draws a check upon the money of the city, deposited as above set forth, which receipt shall fully and clearly state the consideration for which the check receipted for was given. The Treasurer shall balance his check book, bank book, cash book and accounts with the Comptroller weekly, and all books kept by him, including his check book, bank book, cash book and all return checks and warrants and evidences of claims against the city paid by him, and all receipts taken by him shall be at all times subject to inspection of the Comptroller, Finance Committee of the Council and the Mayor. He shall furnish the Comptroller with a daily report in writing of the collections of current taxes and licenses, and a weekly report of all other receipts and expenditures and all fiscal transactions of his office, and he shall lay before the Council and furnish to the Mayor at each regular meeting of said Council a detailed report of the same, which shall be published; and generally he shall perform all such duties as may be lawfully imposed on him by said Council. In collecting the revenues of the city, he shall have the power to authorize bonded clerks, or

To require receipt for all payment.

To balance weekly with Comptroller.

Accounts, etc. to be open to inspection of certain officers.

Reports to Comptroller and Council.

eputies of his department to sign receipts
)r taxes, licenses and other monies, paid into
ıe treasury, and to authorize his chief clerk
› sign all documents pertaining to the collec-
on and disbursements of the revenues of the
ty, to the same extent that the power is
iven to State Tax Collectors to appoint
eputies, by the revenue laws now in force
r that may hereafter be enacted. He shall,
:fore entering upon the duties of his office, Bond of.
ive bond to the amount of fifty thousand
ollars, with such sureties as shall be ap-
roved by the Council for the faithful per-
)rmance of his duties, and shall receive for Salary.
is services an annual salary of four thousand
ve hundred dollars.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 32 (as amended by Act 216 of 1902). Commissioner of Public Works.
'he Commissioner of Public Works shall
ave general charge and superintendence of all
ıatters relating to water works, railroads,
:vees, weights and measures, manufactories,
:reets, sidewalks, pavements and wharves;
ıe construction, cleansing and repair of the
ame; the construction and repair of bridges
nd drainage and hygiene of the city in so far
s the same may be compatible with the laws
nd duties of the Board of Health, and shall
e vested with and perform such other func-
ons as may be prescribed by said Council.
[e shall report to the Mayor, in detail, the
orking of his department; he shall cause to
: made from time to time, and at least
ıarterly, a detailed statement to be submitted
the Council, stating the condition of the

streets, from curb to curb, including the bottoms and grade of the gutters along which tracks are laid or railroads cross or pass; also the condition of the bridges, wings and crossings, whether the same be of iron or wood; also whether the grade of such railroad tracks, bridges and crossings are level with the surface of the street; also whether the natural drainage of any gutter is impeded by bridges or culverts over which said tracks are laid, being too low or high, or for want of iron cross pieces being used for bridges in lieu of wood, or whether such natural drainage is impeded for want of bottoms in bridges or whether such bottoms of bridges required to be lowered or raised. He shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with good and solvent security as shall be approved by the Council, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars.

Bond.

Salary.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Commissioner of Police and Public Buildings, duties of

Public institutions in charge of.

SEC. 33 (as amended by Act 216 of 1902). The Commissioner of Police and Public Buildings shall, in so far as the Council may have authority, have in charge the Houses of Refuge and Correction, Pounds and Cemeteries, and shall be vested with and perform such other functions and duties as may be prescribed by the Council; provided that no authority or duty herein conferred or imposed

upon said department, or upon the Council, shall conflict with or impair any of the powers, duties and rights conferred by this Act upon the Mayor; he shall have the general superintendence of the school houses, markets, slaughter houses, prison and police stations and jails, work houses, asylums, hospitals and all courts and public buildings, except the City Hall, which shall be under the control of the Mayor and the several executive officers. He shall appoint a Superintendent of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, who shall be a competent electrician, at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) a year; also, he shall further appoint, subject to and in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, such telegraph operators, linemen, batterymen and messengers, at such salaries as the Council may designate; he shall be vested with and perform such other functions and duties as may be prescribed by the Council; he shall report to the Mayor monthly the full details and workings of his department; he shall before entering upon the duties of his office, in addition to the oath required, give bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with good and solvent security, as shall be approved by the Council, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties; he shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars.

Fire and Police Telegraph, appointments in.

Bond,

Salary.

CITY ENGINEER

SEC. 34 (as amended by Act 110 of 1902). The City *Engineer* shall be a civil engi*neer, in good standing,* who shall have prac-

ticed his profession for at least five years prior to his election; he shall receive an annual fee of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) He shall furnish the City Council and proper authorities of the City, when so ordered, with all the plans and estimates and other information appertaining to his department which such Council or executive officers may require. He shall superintend the construction of all public works and report after the completion of the same the manner in which the works have been executed, and shall perform such other duties as the Council may direct. He shall give all lines and grades for all sidewalks, streets, railroads and other works authorized by the Council, for which services no charge shall be made. He shall establish and keep up to date a platted record, in book form on a suitable scale, of the subdivision of each and every block in the city as far as is practicable from the information in his possession and from reports made to him by the Deputy Surveyors of their transaction.

City Engineer; his salary, his duties.

Deputy surveyors, appointment and qualification of. Bond of. Offices of. Fees of.

SEC. 35. There shall be appointed by the City Engineer not more than seven deputy surveyors, skilled in their profession. They shall furnish bond with sureties satisfactory to the Council in the sum of five thousand dollars, to guarantee the faithful performance of their duties. They shall keep an office within the districts to be designated by the City Engineer, but shall have authority to make surveys anywhere within the corporate limits; the compensation of deputy surveyors on all surveys in amount exceeding five dollars is here-

by fixed at a rate of two cents per running foot, to be paid by the persons who shall employ them to give surveys of their property. Property owners shall notify the deputy surveyor of their district of all new subdivisions of their properties made by them, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each neglect to do so, and all lines for such subdivision shall be given by the deputy surveyor. The deputy surveyors shall, immediately after its execution, furnish the City Engineer with a full and complete copy of any survey made by them under a penalty of fifty dollars for each neglect to do so and the removal from office. It shall be unlawful, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense, for any person or persons to lay any sidewalks, street railroad or other improvement upon the streets, sidewalks, public ways or grounds of the city until the lines and levels thereof have been furnished by the City Engineer, and the deputy surveyors shall not give such lines or levels unless by special instructions from the City Engineer. The City Engineer and the employees of his office are prohibited from making private surveys.

Property owners to notify deputy surveyors of subdivision of property.

Penalty for failure.

Duty of, and penalty.

Penalty for any person to lay any sidewalk, railroad, or other improvement, without lines from City Engineer.

Private surveys by City Engineer and employees of office, prohibited.

CITY ATTORNEY.

SEC. 36 (as amended by Act 86 of 1898). The Mayor shall appoint by and with the consent of the Council, a duly licensed lawyer, of good standing, who has practiced his profession for at least five years prior to his appointment as City Attorney, and may remove him from office in the same manner as is provided in the case of Commissioner of *Public Works*. The City Attorney shall be

City Attorney to be appointed by the Mayor; his qualifications.

His duties.

the legal adviser of the corporation on all matters in which his advice may be necessary, and shall represent such corporations in which it may have an interest; all contracts to be made with the city or any of its departments shall be submitted to him, before its execution, for his examination, and he shall endorse on each his approval of the form thereof before the same shall be finally signed by the parties thereto, and he shall be custodian of all such papers and records as may be designated, and perform such other duties pertaining to his department as may be required by law or ordinance. He shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars a year, but no extra compensation or fee shall be allowed, and no attorney shall in any case be appointed to assist him unless by the vote of two-thirds of the members of the Council present at any meeting. He shall have the appointment with power of dismissal at pleasure, of all assistant counsel that the Council may allow him. The City Attorney shall not be permitted to engage in any private practice which may in any manner conflict with the interest of the city of New Orleans, or which interferes in any manner with the proper discharge of his official duties; and he shall hold office for six years unless sooner removed, as above provided, and shall have his office exclusively at the City Hall.

His salary.

Authorized to appoint his assistants.

Not to engage in private practice which will in any manner conflict with his duties.

City Notary.

City Notary, appointment, qualification and removal of.

Sec. 37. The Mayor shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Council, a duly commissioned and practicing notary public of this parish as City Notary, and may remove

him from office in the same manner as is provided in the case of the Commissioner of Public Works. All contracts, agreements, acts of sale or purchase, and all authentic acts to which the city of New Orleans may be a party, or have any interest therein, shall be prepared by the City Notary and submitted by him, before execution, to the City Attorney for his approval, and if so approved, shall be then executed before said City Notary. His compensation shall be the fees prescribed by law, and the same shall be paid by the party so contracting with the city of New Orleans; that upon the promulgation of all resolutions, approvals, the adjudication of contracts or sales or purchases, said City Notary shall notify the contractors or the parties thereof, and if the contractors and sureties fail to execute and sign their contract and bond within ten days thereafter, the City Notary shall thereupon inform the head of the department to which said contract pertains of such failure; and said City Notary shall furnish the head of the department to which any contract so entered into pertains, as well as to the City Engineer, a copy of each and every such act or contract to which the city of New Orleans is a party, which copies shall be preserved and bound by said officers for reference, and shall form part of the archives of said office. The City Notary shall provide other parties applying for same copies of contracts at a cost not to exceed three dollars per copy.

To submit draft of all acts to City Attorney for approval.

Fees.

To notify contractors and sureties to sign.

Copies of contracts to be furnished to the heads of the department to which contract pertains, and fixing the fees of copies to other persons.

NOTE—Sections 38 to 67 inclusive are null and void, being repealed by Act 89 of 1900.

"An Act to provide for a Civil Service for the City of New Orleans, to repeal all Acts inconsistent or in conflict therewith, and especially Sections 38 to 67 inclusive." See said Act under Acts of Legislature relative to New Orleans.

Recorders' Courts: their jurisdiction.

SEC. 68 (as amended by Act 84 of 1898). There shall be four police courts in the city of New Orleans to be known as the First, Second, Third and Fourth Recorder's Courts. The First Recorder's Court shall have jurisdiction over that territory known as the First and Fourth Municipal Districts; the Second Recorder's Court over the Second and Third Municipal Districts, and the Third Recorder's Court over the Fifth Municipal District.

Fixing their location.

How elected, when, and their qualification.

SEC. 69 (as amended by Act 112 of 1900). The Recorders shall be elected by the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans at large at the same time as the Mayor and other Municipal officers. They shall be qualified electors, at least twenty-five years old, and shall be residents of the districts over which they have jurisdiction.

Salaries.

The First and Second Recorders shall each receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and shall be allowed each one chief clerk at twelve hundred dollars a year, one bond clerk at one thousand dollars a year, one affidavit clerk at one thousand dollars a year, one testimony clerk, who shall be a competent stenographer, at fifteen hundred dollars per year, and one porter at six hundred dollars per year. The Third Recorder shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars a year and shall be

allowed one clerk at twelve hundred dollars per year, who shall be a competent stenographer, and shall act as testimony clerk, and one porter at six hundred dollars per year. The Fourth Recorder shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars ($1800.00) per year and shall be allowed one clerk at one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) per year, who shall be a competent stenographer and shall act as testimony clerk, and one porter at four hundred dollars ($400.00) per year. Said clerks and porters shall be appointed by the Recorders and removed by them at pleasure.

Duty of clerk in matter of testimony.

SEC. 70 (as amended by Act 84 of 1898). In all appealable cases the testimony shall be taken down verbatim, but the stenographic notes need not be written out unless an appeal be taken, in which case the testimony shall be written out and signed by the Recorder, and by him forwarded with the record of the appellate court. No appeals shall be allowed except when taken on the day of the sentence, and in all appeals the procedure shall be as nearly as possible the same as in cases of appeals from the City Criminal courts.

The Council to provide suitable rooms for said Courts, etc.

SEC. 71 (as amended by Act 84 of 1898). The Council shall provide suitable rooms, furniture and stationery for said courts, and the Board of Police Commissioners shall detail, subject to such rules as it may adopt, four policemen each to the First and Second Recorders' Courts, and two to the Third and Fourth Recorders' Courts, to keep order and execute the orders and decrees of the Recorders.

The Second Recorder's Court shall be located in the Third Municipal District. That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to conflict with the provisions of Sections 122, 123, 124 and 125 of Act 45 of 1896.

Act No. 109 of 1900.

AN ACT

Establishing a Recorder's Court in the Seventh Municipal District of the City of New Orleans; to provide for its jurisdiction, the number of its officers; their compensation, and its general maintenance.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That there shall be established in the Seventh Municipal District of the City of New Orleans a Recorder's Court which shall have jurisdiction over all violations of municipal ordinances occurring in the said municipal district and which said Court shall be designated as the Fifth Recorder's Court.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., There shall be one Judge of the said Court who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the other recorders in the City of New Orleans, and he shall receive a compensation of Fifteen Hundred Dollars per annum; and shall be an actual resident of the said district.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., There shall be one Clerk and one Porter of the said Court, who shall be appointed by the Judge thereof, and who shall receive a compensation of Nine Hundred Dollars per annum for said Clerk and Four Hundred and Eighty Dollars per annum for said Porter.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New Orleans

shall detail police officers to serve the processes of the said Court.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., The Governor shall appoint within 30 days after the passage of this Act, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, a duly qualified Judge of the said Court, who shall serve until his successor shall have been elected.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the City of New Orleans shall provide for the salaries, for a court room, all stationery, and the general maintenance of this Court.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

J. Y. SANDERS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALBERT ESTOPINAL,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved, July 11th, 1900.

W. W. HEARD,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

Removal of Recorders.

SEC. 72. The Recorders shall be removed for any of the causes enumerated in Art. 217 of the Constitution, in the manner provided in Art. 222 of the Constitution of 1898 and Secs. 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 85 of this Act.

Jurisdiction of Recorders

SEC. 73. Recorders shall have the jurisdiction of committing magistrates, and to enforce all valid city ordinances, and to try, sentence and punish all persons who violate same. They and their clerks shall have power to administer oaths, and the Recorders shall have power to compel witnesses to appear and testify, and to punish for contempt, provided such contempt be committed in open court, and punishment thereof shall not exceed twenty-five dollars fine or twenty-four hours in jail.

Fines, Penalties, etc.

SEC. 74. All fines, penalties or forfeiture imposed by Recorders shall be collected by them, and by them paid daily to the City Treasurer; to this end the Treasurer shall furnish to each Recorder a printed receipt book, with marginal stubs, and the Recorder shall give a receipt from said book to the person paying same for every fine or penalty collected, stating therein the amount of the fine or penalty, the date, from whom collected, the name of the person fined, and for what offense, and shall make corresponding entries on the stub thereof. No person except the Recorder shall be allowed to receive payment of a fine or penalty, or give a receipt therefor; nor shall any fine be remitted or released save in open court, and entry thereof shall be made on the minutes of the court, and due record shall be made thereof by the Recorder in his return to the Treasurer. Said receipt books and stubs shall always be open for public inspection. Should any Recorder fail, neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be *guilty* of a misdemeanor and be punished by a

Fines, how imposed and collected.

imprisonment not exceeding six months, and shall be liable to removal from office.

Recorders pro-tem. in City of New Orleans.

SEC. 75 (as amended by Act 57 of 1902). The Council shall within one week after its organization, elect by viva voce five persons, having the same qualifications as the Recorders, to act as Recorders *pro tem.*, in case of sickness, inability, absence, suspension or removal of a Recorder and said Recorders pro tem. shall receive a salary of three hundred dollars ($300.00) per annum, payable monthly on their own warrants. The regularly elected or qualified Recorders shall be entitled to a yearly leave of absence with pay for sixty days.

Salary.

Election to fill vacancy in office of Mayor of City of New Orleans.

SEC. 76 (as amended by Act 62 of 1902). Whenever a vacancy shall occur by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, in the office of Mayor it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State, within ten days thereafter, to order an election to be held, within not less than sixty days and not more than ninety days from the first promulgation of his proclamation for the purpose of electing a Mayor to fill the unexpired term. It shall be the duty of the President of the Council to act as Mayor during the interim from the occurrence of the vacancy in the office of the Mayor until the person chosen at said election shall have qualified, during which time no removals or suspensions of heads of departments shall be made, for any cause whatsoever, by the person acting as Mayor ad interim. The returns of said election shall be made to the Council, and on the first Tuesday following the election, *the Council shall* compile the votes and pro-

claim the result, at the same hour, and in the same manner as provided for in Section 5. In case of sickness, temporary absence or inability of the Mayor, the President of the Council shall act as Mayor pro tempore.

Mayor pro tempore.

Sec. 77 (as amended by Act 216 of 1902). When a vacancy shall occur by reason of death or otherwise, in the office of Mayor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Police and Public Buildings, City Engineer, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Mayor with the consent of the Council, of a citizen having the qualifications required by law, and such person shall hold the office for the unexpired term. In so far as a vacancy in the office of Mayor is concerned, such vacancy shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of Section 76 of Act 45 of 1898 as amended and re-enacted by Act No. 62 of 1902.

Vacancy in office of Mayor, Comptroller, Treasurer, etc.

Sec. 78. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any office by the death or otherwise of the officer appointed by the Mayor, or elected by the Council, the Mayor shall appoint, or the Council shall elect, as the case may be, a successor to serve the unexpired term.

Officers appointed by Mayor or elected by Council.

Sec. 79 (as amended by Act 216 of 1902). When a vacancy shall occur by reason of death, or otherwise, in the office of Councilmen such vacancy shall be filled by popular election, of a citizen having the qualifications required by law for such office, and such person shall serve for the unexpired term of office.

Vacancy in Council.

IX.—IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL.

Impeachment.

SEC. 80. The Mayor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Police and Public Buildings, Recorders, City Engineer, City Notary and City Attorney shall be removable, in addition to the causes provided for in this act, for malfeasance in office, gross neglect of duty or disability affecting the fitness of the occupant to fill and discharge the duties of the position.

Committee on Public Order to conduct impeachment proceedings.

SEC. 81. There shall be among the standing committees of the Council a committee of five members to be styled "the Committee of Public Order," which committee shall be charged with the duty of conducting the impeachment of said officers of the city, and pending such impeachment and until the final disposition thereof, the party impeached shall not exercise any of the functions of his office

Court of impeachment.

SEC. 82. The Council, excepting the five members of the Committee of Public Order, shall have full power to try all impeachments, and when sitting for that purpose, as a court of impeachment, the members thereof shall be on oath or affirmation. The Mayor shall preside over said court, except when on trial, in which case the President of the Council shall preside.

Order of proceeding by court of impeachment.

SEC. 83. Upon the preferring of articles of impeachment by the Committee of Public Order, or by any six members of the Council, or of twenty citizens, or by the Mayor, the accused shall be placed on trial within thirty days from the notification of said charges to the party impeached, and no person shall be

convicted without a vote therefor of ten members of said Council. The Mayor shall not have the right to vote in the final judgment.

Judgment.

SEC. 84. Judgments, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification from holding any office under the City Charter; but the party convicted shall be liable to indictment, trial and imprisonment, according to law.

Power of Council to remove by a two-thirds vote.

SEC. 85. That in addition to the power of removal by way of impeachment the Council shall have power to remove at any time from office any officer of the corporation elected by them, by resolution declaratory of its want of confidence in said officer; provided, that two-thirds of the members elected to said Council shall vote in favor of said resolution.

Ordinances granting privileges to use or occupy any part of street, public place, or public property.

SEC. 86 (as amended by Act 108 of 1902). Every ordinance purporting to grant to any person, corporation, association or firm any privilege to use or occupy any part of any street, public place or public property in connection with the conduct of any private business, shall after having been introduced in the Council, be advertised in full in the official journal daily for two weeks and shall then be considered and passed or rejected by the Council in the manner provided for other ordinances. Every such ordinance shall thereafter be transmitted to the Mayor, whose duty it shall be to cause the Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Police and Public Buildings and City Engineer, and City Attorney to publicly assemble in the Council Chamber to consider

any four of them, may approve, amend or reject the same, but no such ordinance, if amended by vote of four said officers, shall be considered finally passed until any and all amendments shall have been concurred in by vote of the majority of the members elected to the Council, as shown by the yeas and nays called and recorded, or unless such amendments be withdrawn after conference, by a vote of four of said officers. Such ordinance so passed shall be transmitted to the Mayor for his consideration and action as in the case of other ordinances, except that in case the Mayor shall in writing disapprove of such ordinance it shall not have effect unless two-thirds of the members elected to the Council and four of said officers shall adhere to the ordinance notwithstanding the disapproval of the Mayor. No privilege of any kind for the use of any part of any street, public place or public property in connection with the conduct of any private business, except such as are incidental, appertaining to or necessarily connected with grants of the character referred to in Section 87, now existing or hereafter to be made, shall be granted by the Council except on adequate consideration fixed in the ordinance granting the privilege payable, at the discretion of the Council, either in cash before said privilege is exercised, or in annual installments to be paid in advance at dates to be fixed by the ordinance. If any payment be not made at the date fixed by the ordinance, said ordinance shall ipso facto become null and void. The Council shall grant all privileges of the same time on the same terms and

Adequate consideration must be demanded.

conditions. All monies received for privileges such as are referred to in this Section shall be dedicated to works of public improvement. All privileges such as are referred to in this Section shall be granted for such periods of time as the Council may determine. The Council shall have power and authority to revoke all existing privileges such as are referred to in this Section, which may be revocable.

Ordinances for the lighting of streets or public places, leasing of public markets, operation of public ferries, street railways, etc., must be let to the highest bidder.

SEC. 87 (as amended by Act 108 of 1902). Every ordinance providing for the lighting of streets or public places, the lease of public markets or the establishment of markets or other utilities to become public on terms, the operation of ferries, the removal or disposal of garbage, the construction and operation of street railroads or belt railroads or purporting to award a contract covering the performance or discharge of any public duty or function, shall be adopted with all the formalities prescribed by Section 86 for the adoption of ordinances purporting to grant the privileges referred to in said Section. No right shall be granted or contract let for any of the objects or purposes herein enumerated and referred to except after publication in the official journal for a period of sixty days of the ordinance, and after same has been adjudicated by the Comptroller at public auction to the highest or lowest bidder, as may be provided by the ordinance purporting to grant the right or let the contract sold, provided, however, that the Council shall have the authority to provide by the ordinance purporting to grant the right or let the contract for more frequent or

of the particulars of the right to be granted, the duty to be performed, on the terms and specifications of the contract to be let. No right to construct and operate any street railroad or belt railroad shall be sold except to the person, corporation, firm or association offering the highest percentage of gross annual receipts to be derived therefrom during the term thereof, and said percentage shall be estimated on the gross annual income derived from said franchise after deducting all taxes paid by such person, corporation, firm or association to the City and State by reason of the ownership or operation of such street railroad or belt railroad, provided, that hereafter no grant to construct, operate or maintain the street railroad shall confer upon the grantee any right to run on or over, to an extent beyond three consecutive squares on any one line, the tracks of any existing railway.

Officers of corporation to present to Comptroller annual statement of gross earnings of company.

SEC. 88. In order to ascertain the amount due the city by such grantee or assigns, such person, or if it be a corporation the president or in his default the vice-president or secretary, annually on the first day of November, in each and every year, shall make to the Comptroller statement under oath, showing the gross income derived from such franchise, giving in detail the items and sources thereof, and also showing the deductions claimed for taxes actually assessed and paid. And the Comptroller, or clerk, or clerks, or experts designated by him shall have free access to all of the books, papers and documents of such *person or corporation* for the purpose of com-

puting and verifying said statement and ascertaining the amount due the city.

Penalty for making false entries in books with intent to defraud city, or refusing to exhibit books and documents to Comptroller.

SEC. 89. Any person who shall make or cause to be made, or assents to any false entry in the books of any corporation, firm or person operating a street railroad or belt railroad, with intent to defraud the city or deprive it wholly or in any part of any sum justly due it, or shall refuse to exhibit books, papers and documents when called upon to do so by the Comptroller, or his designated clerk or clerks, or shall willfully omit any item of income from books, shall be punished by a fine of five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than one nor more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Penalty for making false oath.

SEC. 90. Whoever shall falsely make oath to the verity and correctness of any statement required by Sec. 88 of this Act, or shall counsel, assist or abet any person to make false oath to such statement, shall be guilty of perjury and punished as provided by law.

Date when percentage of city shall be due.

To be secured by first mortgage privilege on property of corporation or person.

Comptroller to record same in Mortgage Office.

SEC. 91. The sum due the City for its percentage of gross income as aforesaid, shall be due and exigible on the first day of November of each year, and shall be secured by a first privilege upon all of the property of the aforesaid person, firm or corporation, and if not paid within ten days of that date it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to have recorded in the Mortgage Office his certificate showing the amount thereof, and such recordation shall operate as a first privilege upon all of the property used in the operation of such franchise, and shall rank all other mortgages and privileges regardless of the date of their re-

cordation, except taxes due to the city and State, and such sum shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per month from November 1 until paid. And if said amount be still due and unpaid on January 1 next ensuing, the Comptroller shall cause the said property to be advertised for thirty days and shall sell same to the highest bidder for cash, and should said sale not realize sufficient to pay the amount due to the city, said franchise shall without further act be deemed and held forfeited to the city, which shall have the right to again dispose of same as provided in Sec. 87, to any other person or corporation.

Penalty for delinquency.

Proceedings for collection

XI.—Revenues and Expenditures.

Sec. 92. That the Council of the City of New Orleans shall, for the purposes of this act, once at the first regular meeting in the month of December, and not oftener, in each and every year, levy an annual and uniform tax upon all property in said city, as prescribed and under the limitations imposed in this act, for the ensuing year, which said taxes shall be due and payable at the office of the Treasurer, under such regulations as the Comptroller may establish, from the first day of June to the first day of August, inclusive, at the expiration of said date, first day of August, said taxes shall become delinquent; there shall be and is hereby imposed an interest penalty of 10 per cent. per annum on the amount of the tax due, which shall be collected by the city, together with and in the same manner as the tax; and at its first regular meeting in December, and on the same day annually thereafter,

Taxes, when Council shall levy.

When due and payable.

When delinquent.

Penalty.

Licenses, Council to impose.

shall impose an annual license tax on trades, professions and callings as herein prescribed; said licenses to expire on the 31st day of December, in the year in which they were obtained, and which license tax shall be due and payable at the office of the Treasurer, from the first day of January to the 28th day of February, inclusive.

When payable.

Budget.

SEC. 93. That the Council shall, once in twelve months, before fixing and deciding upon the amount of taxes and licenses to be assessed for the ensuing year, cause to be made out a detailed estimate, exhibiting the various items of liability and expenditures, including the requisite amount for all expenses during said year, and shall cause the same to be published for at least ten days, in the official journal of the city, and such rate of taxation as provided by law, on every hundred dollars of valuation, shall thereafter be fixed and assessed as, together with other revenues of the city, may be necessary to meet said estimated liabilities and expenditures. The adoption of said detailed estimates shall be considered as the appropriation of the amount therein stated, and the Comptroller shall not audit nor shall the Treasurer draw or sign any checks upon the fiscal agent therefor, of any claims unless an appropriation therefor has been duly made in accordance with this act.

Estimated statement of receipts and expenditures to be published for ten days.

Comptroller or Treasurer prohibited from warranting or paying, until adoption of appropriation.

Council not to consider miscellaneous or *contingent resources in budget of receipts.*

SEC. 94. The Council, in fixing the budget of revenue and expenses, as herein provided for, shall not consider and adopt as a revenue, miscellaneous or contingent resources, and affix thereto either arbitrary or nominal value

or amount; but whenever such resources are considered and adopted they shall be estimated on a real and substantial basis, giving the source whence to be derived, a specific sum to be received from each item thereof and no more. The Council is hereby prohibited from estimating for expenditures to be derived from any uncertain or indefinite source, cause or circumstance; but the Council shall, by proper ordinances, provide for the receipt and disbursement of any sums of money, interests, rights or credits that may accrue to the corporation, by behest, grant or any cause whatever; and all such sums, rights, interests or credits so received shall be and are hereby appropriated for the purpose of the public works and improvements, the manner and details of such appropriations to be ordered by the Council.

Revenues to be reserved for the public works and improvements.

SEC. 95 (as amended by Act 147 of 1898). Reserve Fund. The Council shall not, under any pretext whatever, appropriate any funds for the government of the corporation to the full extent of the estimated revenues, but shall reserve 20 per cent. of said estimated revenues, which reserve, and all sums, rights, interest and credits received from miscellaneous or contingent sources, shall be appropriated by the Council, for the purpose of public improvements, as herein provided for, provided that this section shall not prevent the adoption by the Council of ordinances granting fines or portions of fines for violations of police regulations in regard to streets, parks and public places to the commissioners appointed by the Council to administer such streets, parks and public places

Limit of appropriations.

or prohibit the payment to such commissioners of such fines or portions of fines.

Property subject to taxation.

SEC. 96. That all the real and personal property in the city of New Orleans, whether owned by individuals or corporations, shall, for the purposes of this act, be liable to taxation, subject only to the exemptions in the Constitution of this State; the terms of real

Real estate.

estate as used in this act shall be construed to include land and all buildings, machinery and structures of every kind, erected upon or affixed to the same, all immovable property, whether so by nature or destination; the term

Personal property.

personal property shall be construed to include all household furniture, moneys, jewelry and plated goods or wares, goods, chattels, incomes, debts from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, due bill, bond, mortgage, certificate sale, stock or share of stock in any incorporated bank, railroad or other institutions, certificate or any other obligations, public stock, all stocks, moneyed or otherwise, and general property which is not real and known to the law of the State as movable; the term income shall be construed

Income.

to include all monies, salaries, wages, pay, commissions, brokerage and fees received in compensation for labor and services rendered, all revenues and dividends received upon stocks in moneyed corporations not already taxed.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Manner of paving streets and sidewalks in

SEC. 97 (as amended by Act 215 of 1902). Whenever one-fourth of the owners of real property fronting on any unpaved or unban-

quetted street in the city of New Orleans shall, by petition signed by the petitioner or petitioners, and addressed to the Council of said city, asking for the paving or banquetting of said street, or any portion thereof, setting forth the character or quality of said pavement or of said banquette, said Council shall have said petition published in English in the official journal of said city for and during four weeks, once in each week, and if at the expiration of said publication, so made of said petition, a majority of owners of real property fronting on said streets, or said portions thereof, shall not by memorial signed by memorialist or memorialists and addressed to said Council, object to the same, said Council shall by ordinance order said street paving or banquetting so petitioning for to be made. The cost of said street paving shall be borne, three-fourths by owner or owners of real property fronting on said pavement in case of ordinary streets, and two-thirds in case of neutral ground streets in equal proportion, according to the running foot front, and the cost of one-fourth or one-third, as the case may be, of said pavement in front of private property and whole of intersections shall be borne by the city. But the petitioner or petitioners, by so stating in his or their petition, may relieve the city of its obligation to pave one-quarter or one-third, as the case may be, or the cost of the street pavement, and he or they may additionally relieve the city of its obligation to pay the costs of paving intersections by agreeing to pay the whole cost of the street paving; *or the whole cost of* paving the intersections,

the City of New Orleans by petition of property owners.

Costs of paving.

or the whole cost of paving both the street and intersections; provided the cost of paving the intersections, or the entire roadway, or of both shall not be imposed on the property owners except by consent of three-quarters of the said property owners. When owners of real property pay for paving intersections, the cost of same shall be equally proportioned according to the running foot front, among the owners of real property situated on both sides of the street paved. The entire cost of banquetting shall be borne by real estate fronting on said banquette, each property contributing the full cost of the actual work on its front. In all cases, the property portion of the cost of paving or banquetting shall constitute a first privilege superior to vendor's lien or any other privilege or mortgage. Unless otherwise stated in the petition of owners of real property, payment for their portion of the cost of the street paving or banquetting will be due in cash on completion of the work, but upon the owners of real property asking in their petition that payment be provided for their portion of the cost of the street paving or banquetting in ten equal installments, the Council shall advertise for bids upon said terms and contracts. For said street paving or banquetting, say one-tenth, to be paid in cash on completion of pavement or banquette, and the balance to be paid in nine equal annual installments and providing that five per cent. interest per annum to be paid on such deferred payments, the right, however, being reserved to the said owners of real property, to at any time pay cash in full, and that the lien on such

property shall remain in force for the amount due for principal and interest including cost of court, if any, for collecting, until final payment has been made; provided that nothing herein shall be construed as affecting Act 73 approved March 30th, 1876, as to the paving of neutral grounds or streets adjacent to the levee or other parts of said statutes not inconsistent with this Act.

Manner of petitioning for paving or banquetting and paved or banquetted street.

SEC. 98 (as amended by Act 215 of 1902). Whenever one-fourth of the owners of real property, fronting on any paved or banquetted street of this city shall, by petition, signed by the petitioner or petitioners, and addressed to the Council of said city, ask for the re-paving or re-banquetting of said paved or banquetted street or any portion thereof, of a character different from the then existing pavement or banquettes, and setting forth in said petition the character and quality of said new pavement, or of said new banquette, the Council shall cause said petition to be published in the manner set forth in the preceding section, and if, at the expiration of said publication so made of said petition, a majority of the owners of said real property fronting on said streets, or on said portion thereof, shall not by memorial signed by the memorialist or memorialists, and addressed to the said Council, object to the same, said Council shall, by ordinance, order the street repaving or the re-banquetting petitioned for, and the entire cost of said new street pavement shall be borne by the owner or owners of said real property fronting on said new pavement, in equal proportions *according* to the running front foot,

Costs of paving.

the entire cost of intersections to be paid by the City. But the petitioner or petitioners, by so stating in his or their petition, may relieve the city of its obligation to pay the cost of paving the intersections, by agreeing to pay the cost of same; provided the cost of repaving the intersections shall not be imposed on the property owners except by consent of three-quarters of the said property owners. When owners of real property pay for repaving the intersections, the cost of same shall be equally proportioned according to the running foot front, among the owners of real property situated on both sides of the street repaved. The entire cost of rebanquetting shall be borne by real estate fronting on said banquette, each property contributing the full cost of the actual work, on its front. In all cases the property portion of the cost of repaving or rebanquetting shall constitute a first privilege, superior to vendor's lien, or any other privilege or mortgage. Unless otherwise stated in the petition of owners of real property, payment for their portion of the cost of the street or banquette pavement will be due in cash on completion of the work, but upon the owners of real property asking in their petition that pavement be provided for their portion of the cost of said street paving or banquetting in ten equal installments, the Council shall advertise for bids upon said terms and contract for said street pavement or banquette, say one-tenth to be paid in cash on completion of the pavement or banquette, balance to be paid in nine equal annual installments, and providing that five per cent. interest per annum be paid on

such deferred payments, the right, however, being reserved to the property owners to at any time pay cash in full, and that the lien on such property shall remain in force for the amount due for principal and interest, including cost of court, if any, for collecting until final payment has been made.

Opening and straightening of streets

Manner of procedure.

Cost of

Petitions for, not to be presented in certain months.

SEC. 99. That whenever one-fourth of the owners of real property, situated in the city of New Orleans, shall by petition signed by petitioner or petitioners and addressed to the Council of said city, ask for the opening or straightening of a street or streets through their property and through other property adjacent thereto, setting forth in said petition the length, width and direction of said street or streets, together with the description of said adjacent real property and the names of the owners thereof, said Council shall, if it deems the same for the public benefit, cause said petition to be published as provided in Sec. 97, (once a week for four weeks), and if at the expiration of said publication so made of said petition, a majority of the owners of said other adjacent property shall not, by petition, signed by the petitioners and addressed to said Council, object to the same, said Council shall by resolution or otherwise, order said street or streets so petitioned for to be opened, widened or straightened, under and in accordance with existing laws, and the whole cost of said opening, widening and straightening of said street or streets, so made as aforesaid, shall be borne by the owners of the property benefited by the same; provided, that no petition for *opening, widening* or straightening streets

shall be presented to the Council during the months of July, August and September.

Cost of publication of petitioners.

SEC. 100. All costs of publication of petitions, as required by sections 97, 98 and 99 of this Act, shall be paid by the signers of the same, and the majority of owners within meaning of sections 97, 98 and 99 of this Act shall be construed to be the owner or owners of a majority of running feet of real property fronting on the street or portion of street to be paved, banquetted, or new paved or new banquetted, in accordance with sections 97 and 98 of this Act, and further, the majority of owners, within the meaning of section 99 of this Act, shall be construed to be owner or owners of a majority in assessed value of the property to be affected by the opening, widening or straightening of a street or streets in accordance with section 99 of this Act.

Majority of property owners defined.

SEC. 101 (as amended by Act 144 of 1898). All paved or unpaved streets and unpaved banquettes in the city of New Orleans shall be kept in repair by said city, and all paved banquettes in said city shall be kept in repair and be maintained by the owners of real property fronting thereon. The Council shall establish grades and adopt ordinances for the maintenance of sidewalks to be complied with by the property holders and enforce observance thereof by fine and imprisonment.

Owners of real property to keep in repair all paved banquettes.

SEC. 102. (as amended by Act 215 of 1902). The City Council of New Orleans may, in its discretion, provide for the paving or repaving of any street or portion thereof, at the expense of the whole city, or may force, impose and collect of the front proprietors of lots

Forced pavement of streets by the City Council.

fronting on said street or streets a special assessment in proportion to frontage of three-quarters of the cost of said improvement in the case of ordinary streets and two-thirds of the cost thereof in the case of neutral ground streets, and such local assessment shall have a first privilege superior to vendor's lien and privilege and over all other privileges. The other one-fourth or one-third, as the case may be, in addition to intersections, to be paid by the City.

Forced pavement of banquettes by the Council.

SEC. 103 (as amended by Act 215 of 1902). The Council may, in its discretion, provide for the paving or repaving of any banquette or sidewalk, seven-eighths of the whole cost, including intersections, to be paid for by the front proprietors in proportion to the frontage owned by such upon completing of the paving, and the remaining one-eighth by the city. The cost of said banquette or sidewalk shall have a first privilege, superior to vendor's lien and privilege and over all other privileges and mortgages on the property fronting on said sidewalk.

Rights of property owners in such cases.

SEC. 104 (as amended by Act 215 of 1902). A two-thirds vote of the City Council shall be necessary to pass any paving or banquetting ordinance falling within the provisions of the two preceding sections, and whenever the Council shall deem it necessary to take such action, notice of said intention shall be published in the Official Journal once a week for four weeks, no further notice being required; provided, a majority of the property holders in numbers and measurement on the street or *sidewalk, or part thereof,* sought to be paved

or banquetted, shall have the right to designate the particular kind of banquette or pavement and material to be used in banquetting or paving, by petitioning the Council therefor, within thirty days after expiration of the four weeks' publication above provided for. Whenever the Council exercises the powers vested in it by this and the two preceding sections, it shall in all cases provide that the property holders' portion of the cost of the street pavement or banquetting shall be paid on terms not less favorable than one-fifth in cash on completion of the street pavement or banquette, and the balance in four equal annual installments, reserving the right, however, to the owners of real property, to at any time pay cash in full, and that deferred payments shall bear five per cent. interest per annum until paid, and the lien on property to cover such assessments shall be the same as described in the two preceding sections of this Act.

Costs.

Comptroller to address written notice to property owners of intention to pave street.

SEC. 105. In all cases where it is proposed to pave any street, whether upon the petition of the property owners or in the discretion of the Council, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to address a written notice to all property holders upon said street, who appear to be such by the last completed assessment roll; said notice shall state that it is proposed to pave the street and to levy upon the front proprietor an assessment to pay his proper proportion of the cost thereof, and it shall be sufficient to mail said notices addressed to the property holder, city of New Orleans, without designation of street or number; this provision, however, is merely directory, and the failure

Failure of Comptroller to send notices.

to send such notice by the Comptroller shall not invalidate any paving ordinance, resolution or contract; but should the Comptroller fail to send any such notices he shall be deemed guilty of nonfeasance in office and liable to removal. The Comptroller shall keep in his office a proper record of the mailing of such notices.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Ineligibility of members of Council.

SEC. 106. No member of the City Council shall hold any other employment or office under the government of the city of New Orleans while he is a member of said Council; and no member of the Council or any other office or employee of the corporation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any work, business or contract, or the profits which might be derived therefrom, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, or by any assessment levied by any ordinance or resolution of the Council, nor shall be surety for any person having a contract, work or business with said city or any of its departments for the performance of which security may be required, nor shall be surety for any officer or employee under this corporation.

Absence of officers and members of city government, without permission of Council, prohibited.

SEC. 107. All the officers and members of the city government are required and commanded to attend personally to the duties of their office, and are prohibited from absenting themselves from the city of New Orleans unless by due permission of the Council, previously granted, for reasonable causes stated and

Office hours.

approved. They shall keep their office open from nine o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the evening, and shall require their employees and clerks to be and remain there during those hours.

Officers prohibited from holding more than one office.

SEC. 108. No person shall hold more than one office of profit in any department, and no person shall hold any office of profit under this city government while holding any other office of profit or trust under the United States, or State of Louisiana, except in the militia, or that of notary public.

Officers and employees prohibited from receiving presents, fees, gifts or emoluments.

SEC. 109. No officer or employee under this government shall receive or share in any present, fee, gift or emolument for official services rendered, or to be rendered, other than his regular salary or pay, and for violation of this provision such officer or employee shall be liable to removal or dismissal by the proper authorities.

SEC. 110. Repealed by Act 89 of 1900.

Estimates for materials and supplies.

SEC. 111. That on the first of January and July of each and every year each head of departments of the city government shall lay before the Council an estimate of the supplies and materials (within the limitations of the appropriation made in the budget for the department) that may be needed in his department during the current six months, and the City Council shall approve or modify, in its discretion, said estimates, and shall thereupon direct the Comptroller to advertise and adjudicate the contract to furnish said supplies and materials, or so much thereof as may be needed, to the lowest bidder, as provided in section 116 of this Act.

Heads of departments to furnish Comptroller at stated periods.

Wharves and landings and lease or sale of city property.

How same shall be entered into.

SEC. 112. That the City Council shall have no power to make or renew, or extend any lease of the wharves or landings or any lease or sale of city property except after not less than thirty days' advertisement and free competition and adjudication thereof by the Comptroller to the highest or lowest bidder, as the case may be, according as the specifications of said lease or sale may require.

NOTE—The above power is vested in Port Commission.

Surplus funds, Council prohibited from making contracts, except when funds are in City Treasury.

SEC. 113. That the City Council be and is hereby prohibited from making any contract with reference to or payable out of any appropriation of the surplus fund of any year, except to the extent that such surplus fund shall exist in cash in the City Treasury at the time of the making of said contract or appropriation.

Contracts for amounts between $250 and $500

How executed.

SEC. 114. All contracts involving more than two hundred and fifty and less than five hundred dollars in amount shall be in writing, signed and executed in the name of the city by the head of the appropriate department and approved in writing by the Mayor and a majority of the executive officers before same shall be binding upon the city.

Sealed proposals, Comptroller to carefully guard.

Penalty for tampering with.

SEC. 115. In all cases in which sealed proposals are provided for in this Act it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to carefully guard the same, and it is hereby made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment of not less than three months, or both, for any person to break or tamper with the seals of

said sealed proposals, or open the same except in the manner and at the time provided by law.

Contracts in excess of $500, how same shall be awarded.

SEC. 116 (as amended by Act 147 of 1898). All contracts for public works, or for materials and supplies, ordered by the Council, exceeding five hundred dollars in amount, shall be offered by the Comptroller by public auction, after ten days' advertisement, and given to the lowest bidder who can furnish security satisfactory to the Council; or same shall, at the discretion of the Council, be advertised for proposals to be delivered to the Comptroller in writing, sealed, and to be opened by the Comptroller in the presence of the Finance Committee of said Council, and given to the person making the lowest proposal therefor, who can furnish security satisfactory to the Council; provided that the Council shall have the right in either case to reject any and all bids or proposals; provided further, that in cases of

Emergency.

grave emergency the heads of the various departments may, with written consent of the Mayor, make bills for supplies or materials, but in all such cases an immediate report in writing of the making of such bill shall be made by the head of such department to the Mayor, setting forth the reason of his action, which report shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council, and shall receive the approval of that body before the bill shall be paid; provided, that this section shall not apply to appropriations made in favor of the Commissioners of Streets, Parks and Public Places, appointed by the Council, for the repair, maintenance and improvement of streets, parks and public places; but said appropriations shall be paid

in full to said Commissioners, and shall with their other funds, be by them expended as they deem advisable, detailed reports of their expenditures to be made annually to said Council.

Security.

SEC. 117. Any judicial proceedings whereby law, bond and sureties are required from litigants, the city of New Orleans shall be dispensed from furnishing bond and security.

Action against city where city has a right of action against another person or corporation.

SEC. 118. Whenever an action is brought against the city on a claim on which the city would have a right of action over against another person or corporation, either upon a contract, bond or other obligation of whatever nature, the city may in its answer to such action require such person or corporation to be made co-defendants therein; and if such right of action on the part of the city over against such person or corporation is upon a bond or contract with sureties, the city may also require the sureties on such bond to be made co-defendants, in which case it shall attach a copy of such bond or contract to its answer, and thereupon such co-defendants may make any defense to such claim that the city may make, and shall be liable to pay the judgment, if any, rendered against the city and said co-defendants, or any of them; and shall be primarily liable on such judgments; but if the city shall at any time pay the whole or any part of such judgment, it shall thereupon, to the extent of such payment, have and be subrogated to all the rights and remedies against such co-defendants upon such judgments as the plaintiffs have.

Said person or corporation to be made co-defendant in suit.

Contractors prohibited from allowing rebate or deduction to proderty holders.

SEC. 119. No person or corporation engaged in doing any street or banquetting paving or other public work, under any contract, agreement or stipulation with the city of New Orleans or any department thereof, the cost, price or consideration of which is to be wholly or partially paid by local assessment on any property holder, or front proprietor, shall make, allow, or give, or promise, or agree to make, allow or give any rebate, deduction, gift or present, or any other valuable consideration whereby the actual sum due by said property holder, as his proportion, shall be in any way reduced or diminished, unless the same deduction or allowance shall be made to all persons liable for any part of such assessment, and to the city of New Orleans; and proof of any such discrimination against the city, or any such person liable to the assessment, shall be a complete and valid defense as against such persons or corporations, heirs or assigns doing such work, in any suit or action brought to enforce the same, or in any suit or action to recover the value of such work either against the city or any property holder thus discriminated against.

Penalty.

Property of the city.

SEC. 120. That all the rights, title and interests of the city of New Orleans as now existing in and to all lands, tenements, hereditaments, bridges, ferries, streets, roads, walks, markets, stalls, levees, landing places, buildings and other property of whatever description and wherever situated, with all goods, papers, moneys, effects, debts, dues, demands, bonds, obligations, judgments and judgment liens, actions, rights of action, books, accounts and

vouchers, be and they are hereby vested in the city of New Orleans as incorporated by this act.

Mississippi River.

SEC. 121. Whenever the word river is used in this act the Mississippi river is meant; and where a name of a street is used as a boundary the middle of the street is to be taken as the boundary.

SCHEDULE.

When act shall take effect.

SEC. 122. This act shall take effect in all respects after due promulgation as provided by law; except that the various municipal officers and Councilmen elected at the general election held April 21, 1896, shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which they were elected, and until their successors are duly qualified.

Officers and Councilmen to hold over.

Salary of officers when effective under this act.

SEC. 123. Should the constitutional restriction limiting the salary of municipal officers of New Orleans to thirty-five hundred dollars be not removed before this Act takes effect, then, and until such restriction be removed, the several officers under this charter whose salaries exceed said constitutional limit shall receive each the salary of thirty-five hundred dollars per annum; otherwise and as soon as same shall be removed, they shall receive the salaries herein mentioned; provided, that until such restriction be removed the City Attorney may engage in private practice if the same does not interfere with the orderly administration of his official duties.

First election under act.

SEC. 124. The first election under this charter shall be held on the Tuesday next following the third Monday in April, 1900 (unless

the Legislature shall hereafter designate some other time, in which case it shall be held at that time), and elections shall be held every four years thereafter in the Tuesday next following the third Monday in April. (Altered by Art. 207 of the Constitution of 1898. See Sec. 5 of this Act. Also changed by Act 12 of 1902.)

Repealing clause.

SEC. 125. All laws or parts of laws in conflict or inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

S. P. HENRY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

R. H. SNYDER,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved July 7, 1896:

MURPHY J. FOSTER,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

TIME OF ELECTION.

Act No. 12 of 1902.

AN ACT

To change the time of holding parochial and municipal elections in the Parish of Orleans and City of New Orleans, and providing for the holding over of the present incumbents until their successors shall have been elected and qualified under the provisions of this Act, and providing for the renewal of the bonds for the extended term, and repealing all laws or parts of laws inconsistent or in conflict herewith.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana; That in the City of New Orleans and the Parish of Orleans, parochial and municipal elections shall be held on the first Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1904, and of every fourth year thereafter.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the present incumbents of the municipal and parochial offices in the City of New Orleans and Parish of Orleans, elected in November, 1899, shall continue to hold their respective offices and perform their functions until their successors shall have been elected at the first election held under the provisions of this Act, on the first Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1904, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said officers had been originally elected for that term.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the parochial and municipal officers elected under

the provisions of this bill at the first anc other elections held thereunder, shall qu and take their seats and assume charge o offices to which they shall have respecti been elected on the first Monday of the m of December following their election.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., Tha of the present incumbents of the parochial municipal officers of the Parish of Orleans City of New Orleans shall renew or fur new bonds, as provided by law, for the tended term granted under the provision this Act.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., Tha laws or parts of laws inconsistent or in flict herewith be and the same are hereby pealed.

(Signed)

J. Y. SANDERS,
Speaker of the House of Representativ

ALBERT ESTOPINAL,
Lieutenant Governor and President of Senate.

Approved June 5th, A. D. 1902.

W. W. HEARD,
Governor of the State of Louisian

A true copy:

JOHN T. MITCHEL,
Secretary of Sta

Act 32 of 1902.

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact Act No. 30 of the General Assembly of 1877, Extra Session, approved March 28, 1877, entitled "An Act to limit the appropriations and expenditures of parishes and municipal corporations; to prohibit the issue of warrants by their officers; to permit police juries to make certain contracts, and prescribing certain penalties;" to permit police juries and municipal corporatioss to make contracts against future revenues within certain restrictions; to permit police juries and municipalities to issue certificates of payment and to provide the effect to be given to such certificates; and to permit municipalities to borrow money in case of public emergency.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That no police jury of any parish nor any municipal corporation in this State shall, in any one year, make any appropriation of, approve any claim against or make any expenditure from the annual revenue for that year, which appropriation, approved claim of expenditure shall, separately or together with other appropriations, approved claims or expenditures, be in excess of the estimated revenue of that year.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the revenues of the several parishes and municipal corporations of this State, of each year, shall be dedicated as follows: First, all statutory

charges shall be paid from the respective funds upon which they are imposed; second, all charges for services rendered annually under time contracts; third, all necessary and usual charges provided for by ordinance or resolution. Any excess of revenue above statutory, necessary and usual charges may be applied to the payments of amounts due and unpaid out of the revenues of former years. Police juries and municipal corporations shall also have authority to make, in any year, agreements or contracts dedicating in whole or in part the excess of annual revenues of subsequent years above statutory, necessary and usual charges, provided that no such agreement or contract, shall have any longer terms fixed for payments than ten years from the date of the agreement or contract, and provided further, that no dedication of future revenues shall be made which, alone, or with other prior dedications in force, shall exceed the estimated excess of revenues over the statutory, necessary and usual charges of the year in which the agreement or contract is made; provided further, that nothing in this Act shall be taken or construed to prohibit police juries or municipal corporations from providing by ordinance or resolution for the expenditure of funds derived from miscellaneous or contingent resources actually collected, subject to such dedication of such funds as may be established by existing laws.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That parishes and municipal corporations shall have authority to issue certificates of payments covering that portion of the cost of public im-

provements which by existing laws is to be borne by parishes and municipalities under contracts payable out of the revenues of subsequent years as provided for in Section 2 of this Act. Such certificates shall bear such rate of interest as may be fixed by the contracts under which they are issued, but said interest shall never exceed five per centum per annum. Such certificate shall have no other effect than to furnish prima facie evidence that the contractor is entitled, for work done at the prices fixed by the contracts, to a fixed amount of money, provided all stipulations of the contracts under which such certificates have been issued have been complied with.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That municipalities shall have authority in cases of public emergency ,to be determined by the municipalities, to borrow money in sums necessary to meet such emergencies, provided that the repayment of such sums shall be a fixed charge upon the revenues of the year next following the year in which said sums are borrowed.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That no evidence of indebtedness or warrant for the payment of money shall be issued by any officer of any parish or municipal corporation in this State, except against money actually in the treasury of such parish or municipal corporation; provided, that the section shall not apply to the certificates of payment authorized to be issued under Section 3 of this Act or to certificates issued to jurors and witnesses for their *services in the* court.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That any officer violating any of the provisions of this Act, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment or fine, or both, at the discretion of the court; provided, that the fine shall not exceed one thousand dollars or the imprisonment one year.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed)

J. Y. SANDERS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALBERT ESTOPINAL,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved June 19th, A. D. 1902.

W. W. HEARD,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL,
Secretary of State.

ACTS OF LEGISLATURE OF 1900 REFERRING TO NEW ORLEANS.

Amending the City Charter of 1896, relative to the Commissioner of Police and Public Buildings. Act No. 39.

Amending the City Charter of 1896, relative to the City Treasurer. Act 117.

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Ballot, amending Act No 152 of 1898. Act 132.

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Bureau of Labor Statistics. Act 79.

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Private Markets. Act 34.

Barber Shops. Act 66.

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Recorder's Court, amending City Charter of 1896. Act 112.

Primary Election Law. Act 133.

Port Commission, amending Act 70 of 1896. Act 36.

Electric Current, making it a misdemeanor to divert same, etc. Act 154.

Expropriating Corporations, etc., give the city the right to. Act 111.

Magnolia *adopted* as the State flower. Act 156.

License Act of 1900. Act 103.

Hawking and Peddling, giving city right to regulate same. Act 22.

Insurance Compact. Act 110.

Salaries of State Officers. Act 56.

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Amendments to the City Charter, Acts 44, 57, 62, 108, 110, 131, 215 and 216.

Appropriations and Expenditures, amending Act 30 of 1877.

New Court House, Appropriation for Building. Act 179.

Contracts for Public Improvements to be Ratified by Constitutional Amendments. Act 56.

Cotton Press Receipts, amending Act 72 of 1876. Act 176.

Conveyance and Mortgage Records (Examination of). Act 52.

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Merger Bill, Consolidation Sewerage and Water Board and Drainage Commission. Act 111.

Street Railways from Jefferson Parish into New Orleans. Act 36.

Deputy Recorders in City of New Orleans. Act 57.

Sewerage and Drainage Board Warrants to be paid by Board of Liquidation. Act 85.

Street Railroads, Regulating Hours of Labor on. Act 122.

Street Railroads, Separate Accommodations for Colored and White. Act 64.

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Amendments to the Constitution, how proposed and voted on. Art. 321.

Court of Appeal, judges, term, salary, clerk, fees, jurisdiction of appeals from City Court. Art. 131.

Arms, right to bear. Art. 8.

Ballot, people to vote by. Art. 203.

Board of Health, State, Parish and Municipal. Art. 296.

Board of Charities and Corrections, powers and duties of. Art. 295.

Board of Pardons, who composed. Art. 69.

Bribery, definition and punishment. Art. 183.

Bribery, testimony in. Art. 184.

Church, no public money can be paid to any. Art. 53.

City Criminal Courts, Parish of Orleans, judges, jurisdiction and clerks. Art. 140.

City Court, First, Parish of Orleans, judges, salaries, fees, jurisdiction, clerk, constable, election of pending appeals to Civil District Court. Arts. 143, 144, 145, 146 and 151.

Clerk of District Court, election, term, compensation, etc. Arts. 122, 123 and 124.

Coroner, election and qualification. Arts. 119 and 121.

District Attorney, Parish of Orleans. Art. 148.

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Election Day, in New Orleans. Art. 207.

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Law cannot be adopted by general reference to. Art. 33.
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Municipal corporations, issue of bonds by. Art. 281.
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Women, when entitled to vote. Art. 199.

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Barbed wire fences, allowed only in Dairy Li Ordinance 15000 C. S.

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Canal Street, cabs, wagons, etc., standing on. Ordinance 16092 C. S.

Cabs, hacks, etc., fixing rates. Ordinance 1183 N. C. S.

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Contractors, certificates maintenance clause. Ordinance 14774.

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City Manual, authorizing the compiling and publishing of same for year 1902. Ordinance 1324 N. C. S.

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Circulars and advertising matter. Ordinance 12920 C. S.

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Fish Laws. Ordinance 12717.

Fish Laws. Ordinance 14046.

Fish Laws. Ordinance 15181 C. S.

Fish Laws. Ordinance 592 N. C. S.

Flags for contagious diseases. Ordinance 12908.

Flags for contagious diseases. Ordinance 14082 C. S.

Fortune Tellers, not allowed. Ordinance 13347 C. S.

Franchise Ordinances, relative to promulgation. Ordinance 13305 C. S.

Franchises, successful bidders to pay cost of advertising. Ordinance 509 N. C. S.

Fire Alarms, prohibiting the discharge of same within certain City Limits. Ordinance 536 N. C. S.

Ferries,merging 2nd and 3rd Dist. Ordinance 1349 N. C. S.

Garbage. Ordinance 12537.

Garbage. Ordinance 15341 C. S.

Garbage, Dumping in the river. Ordinance 14288 C. S.

Game Laws (New). Ordinance 1386 N. C. S.

Gambling with dice prohibited. Ordinance 11569 C. S.

Girod Fund, Mayor authorized to lease property belonging to. Ordinance 757 N. C. S.

Hernsheim Donation, $50,000.00. Ordinance 1357 N. C. S.

Ice Cream and Sherbert, regulating sale of. Ordinance 1373 N. C. S.

Infectious diseases, duty of common carriers. Ordinance 16070 C. S.

Laborers—City Work. Ordinance 12324 N. C. S.

Laborers—City Work. Ordinance 15361.

Laborers—City Work. Ordinance 16161.

Lewd and Abanloned—Algiers Limit. Ordinance 12435 C. S.

Lewd and Abandoned—City Limits. Ordinance 13485 C. S.

Licenses, transfer of. Ordinance 12547.

License ordinance of 1902 (Number to be inserted.)

L. & N. Ry. privilege to extend its main track from Barracks to Elysian Fields St. Ordinance 1340 N. C. S.

Lottery shops. Ordinance 12755.

Lottery shops. Ordinance 12889.

Lottery shops. Ordinance 13659 C. S.

Manual, City, authorizing publication of. Ordinance 1324 N. C. S.

Market, compromise. Ordinance 413 N. C. S.

Markets, private, regulating distances. Ordinar
312 N. C. S.
Meat, tagging same. Ordinance 13487.
Meat, tagging same. Ordinance 13689.
Meat, tagging same. Ordinance 14548.
Meat, tagging same. Ordinance 14807.
Meat, pickling tainted prohibited. Ordinance 15
C. S.
Meat, pickling tainted prohibited. Ordinance 485
C. S.
Metairie Road, name changed to City Park Ave. C
dinance 1282 N. C. S.
Merchants' Electric Light and Power Company. (S
Cohn & Ber).
Miller T. M. Electric Grant. Ordinance 14592.
Miller T. M. Electric Grant. Ordinance 14831.
Miller T. M. Electric Grant. Ordinance 15029 C. S
Milk, inspection. Ordinance 15549.
Milk, inspection. Ordinance 15604 C. S.
Milneburg, prohibiting horses or vehicles standing
neutral ground at. Ordinance 776 N. C. S.
Napoleon Avenue Railroad Franchise. Ordinan
13442.
Napoleon Avenue Railroad Franchise. Ordinan
13716 C. S.
Napoleon Avenue Railroad Franchise. Ordinan
13837.
Napoleon Avenue Railroad Franchise. Ordinan
13872.
Napoleon Avenue Railroad Franchise. Ordinan
13962.
Napoleon Avenue Railroad Franchise. Ordinan
15635.
Ordinances on Franchises, manner to promulga
Ordinance 13305 C. S.
Ordinances, form of. Ordinance 275 N. C. S.

Organ Grinders, limiting hours. Ordinance 13626 C. S.

Oil (Fuel), prescribing limits in which tanks for storage of fuel oil shall be. Ordinance 805 N. C. S., as amended by Ordinance 1159 N. C. S.

Oil (Fuel), regulating construction of pipe lines through the streets. Ordinance 918 N. C. S.

Oil (Fuel), spilling same on asphalt streets, prohibitel. Ordinance 1223 N. C. S.

Oil (Fuel), Privilege to Loan Star & Crescent Co., to erect tanks and pumping station. Ordinance 959 N. C. S.

Oil (Fuel), Privilege Lone & Crescent connect. Maginnis Mills. Orlinance 1168 N. C. S.

Oil (Fuel), Lone Star & Crescent Co., pipe line on Girod, Dryades St., etc. Ordindance 1192 N. C. S.

Oil (Fuel), Lone Star & Crescent Co., pipe line on N. Peters St. between Egania and Andry Sts. Ordinance 1193 N. C. S.

Oil (Fuel), Lone Star & Crescent Co., pipe line on S. Peters, Tchoupitoulas & Magazine Sts. Orlinance 1204 N. C. S.

Oil (Fuel), Lone Star & Crescent Co., pipe line on Union, Carondelet, Gravier to St. Charles Hotel. Ordinance 1392 N. C. S.

Oil (Fuel), Morgans, La. & Tex. SS. Co. pipe line privilege on Webster Street. Ordinance 1228 N. C. S.

Also to erect 3 tanks, Ordinance 1291.

Oil (Fuel), American Sugar Refinery pipe line. Ordinance 1142.

Oil (Fuel), American Sugar Refinery pipe line. Ordinance 1261.

Oil (Fuel), American Sugar Refinery pipe line. Ordinance 1361 N. C. S.

Oil (Fuel), Oteri Oil Co. privilege to erect storage

tanks an pdumping station on Andry St. Ordinance 1262 N. C. S.

Oil (Fuel), privilege to F. L. Williams to erect 3 tanks in the 1st District. Ordinance 1298 N. C. S.

Oil (Fuel), privilege to Columbia Brew. Co. to lay pipe one Elysian Fields St. Ordinance 1351 N. C. S.

Oil privilege to Lake Cotton Mills. Ordinance 909 N. C. S.

Peddling Fruits, etc., in streets (Ord. regulating same). Orlinance 608 N. C. S.

Peddling Vegetables at depots. Ordinance 13827 C. S.

Peddlers, hawkers and fakirs. Orlinance 14022 C. S.

Pedlers, hawkers and fakirs. Ordinance 356 N. C. S.

Pneumatic Tube System. Ordinance 14286 C. S.

Pneumatic Tube System. Ordinance 16078.

Pneumatic Tube System. 14487 C. S.

Police detailed for private duty. Ordinance 14342 C. S.

Posted Lands, penalty for trespassing on same. Ordinance 883 N. C. S.

Railroads, Car Fenders. Ordinance 11820 C. S.

Railroads, Car Fenders. Ordinance 572 N. C. S.

Railroads, sprinkling streets. Ordinance 12911.

Railroads, sprinkling streets. Ordinance 13835 C. S.

Railroads, closing windows in cars. Ordinance 13267 C. S.

Railroads, compelling use of brakes and automatic couplings on all trains. Ordinance 919 N. C. S.

Railroads, regulating schedule on Magazine and Coliseum Streets. Ordinance 101 N. C. S.

Railroads, Orleans R. R. Franchise. Ordinance 786 N. C. S.

Railroads, Orleans R. R. Franchise. Ordinance 900 N. C. S.

Railroads, allowing transfer of Orleans and Jefferson *Ry. to Pontch*artrain Ry. Co. Ordinance 924 N. C. S.

Railroads, Louisville and Nashville Ry. privilege to erect depot. Ordinance 148.

Railroads, Louisville and Nashville Ry. privilege to erect depot. Ordinance 215 N. C. S.

Railroads, Louisville and Nashville privilege to extend its main tracks from Barracks St. to Elysian Fields St. Ordinance 1340 N. C. S.

Railroads, Iberville Street swicth between Dauphine and Burgundy Sts. in case of emergency. Ordinance 1049 N. C. S.

Sand, removed from battures. Ordinance 12515 C. S.

Sample, prohibiting promiscuous throwing of same in yards, etc. Ordinance 1375 N. C. S.

Sewerage, etc. Ordinance 13892 C. S.

Sewerage, etc. Ordinance 14895 C. S.

Sewerage, etc. Ordinance 14926 C. S.

Sewerage, etc. Ordinance 15214.

Sewerage, etc. Ordinance 15391 C. S.

Sewerage, etc. Ordinance 301 N. C. S.

Sewerage, ratifying action of Sewerage & Water Board for purchase of property of old Sewerage Co. Ordinance 1151 N. C. S.

Signs at parks and squares. Ordinance 12594 C. S.

Signs over sidewalks, prohibiting same without permit from the Mayor. Ordinance 1135 N. C. S.

Slot Machines. Ordinance 12524.

Slot Machines. Ordinance 14963.

Slot Machines. Ordinance 15829 C. S.

Spitting in street cars prohibited. Ordinance 13073 C. S.

Spitting in street cars prohibited. Ordinance 14056.

Spitting in street cars prohibited. Ordinance 16036.

Spitting on sidewalks and banquettes, etc., prohibiting same. Ordinance 612 N. C. S.

Spark arresters. Ordinance 15012 C. S.

Spark arresters. Ordinance 16126.

Streets,. Signs, etc. Blacksmith shops, etc., not allowed on certain. Ordinance 408 N. C. S., amended by 1004 N. C. S.

Streets, cutting through. Ordinance 12235 C. S.

Streets, throwing tacks, glass, etc., on. Ordinance 12926 C. S.

St. Charles Street R. R. Franchise. Ordinance 15809.

St. Charles Street R. R. Franchise. Ordinance 16136 C. S.

Sugar Sheds. Ordinance 12576 C. S.

Sugar Sheds. Ordinance 12991.

Sugar Sheds. Ordinance 15051.

Sugar Sheds, compromise ordinance. Ordinance 1607 N. C. S.

Sugar Sheds, selling shels B & E. Ordinance 1201, amended by Ordinance 1242 N. C. S.

Taxes regulating time in which to pay on reductions, etc. Ordinance 14902 C. S.

Taxes, personal collection of. Ordinance 12873.

Taxes, personal collection of. Ordinance 14230.

Taxes, personal collection of. 14332 C. S.

Vagrants, regulating same. Ordinance 13874 C. S.

Vehicles, wide tire ordinance. Ordinance 378 N. C. S.

Waste Paper, disposing of. Ordinance 15547 C. S.

Wells, covering same. Ordinance 14378 C. S.

Wheelwright shops, limits to same. Ordinance 1289 C. S.

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW ORLEANS FOR THE TEN YEARS 1890-1900.

Public buildings, including courthouse, schools and colleges and other permanent improvements	$1,665,400
Other buildings, stores and residences	30,813,696
Drainage work, canals, sewers, etc.	3,395,000
Wharves	995,500
Levees	1,263,228
Electric light, telephone and other wires, including conduits for laying wires under ground	866,300
Paving and sidewalks (84.79) miles	3,527,806
Street railway improvements, including extensions	5,951,850
Trunk railroal lines, depots and other improvements	2,026,500
Docks and terminal facilities, including Southport and Port Chalmette	5,882,000
Improvement of parks and boulevards	675,800
Other public improvements, including extension of gas and water mains, etc.	3,812,600
Total amount expended on public improvements in ten years	$60,875,680
Amount expended each year	6,087,568

Buildings erected each year:

To September 1.	Number.	Cost.
*1900	1,500	$2,500,0
1899	1,492	2,278,9
1898	1,540	1,657,9
1897	1,787	2,254,1
1896	2,199	3,701,8
1895	2,141	4,272,6
1894	2,226	4,008,7
1893	2,250	4,230,2
1892	1,745	3,206,7
1891	1,656	2,693.3
Total in ten years	18,536	$30,803,7

*Partly estimated.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Issued From September 1, 1901, to August 11, 1902.

	Construction.	Repairs.	Total
First District	$673,620	$45,926	$721,4
Second District	250,193	23,927	274,1
Third District	185,434	20,804	206,2
Fourth District	124,203	8,393	132,5
Fifth District	57,316	.....	57,3
Sixth District	417,701	10,912	428,6
Seventh District	100,633	2,908	103,5

Total permits for the year, 1797.
Total valuation, $1,920,879.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND EMPLOYEES OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, 1903.

MAYOR.

The duties of a Mayor are defined in Section 27 of Act 45 of 1896, as amended by Act 139 of 1898, and are as follows:

The Mayor shall be elected by a plurality of votes cast at the Municipal Election held pursuant to law. He shall keep his office at the City Hall, and shall have a seal to be called a seal of the City of New Orleans, which shall be affixed to all proper official Acts of the corporation; he shall sign all contracts in behalf of the City and no contract shall be complete until signed; he shall see that all the laws and ordinances within the limits of the City of New Orleans are executed and enforced; he shall be ex-officio justice and conservator of the peace; he shall have the right to appoint and remove such officers as may be hereinafter designated, and to appoint and remove his private secretary and his chief clerk, who shall not be subject to the Civil Service provisions of this Act; and he shall have the right to debate upon the floor of the Council, and participate fully in all proceedings thereof; he shall call meetings of the Council, whenever he shall deem proper, or whenever five members thereof shall request him in writing so to do; he shall monthly lay before the Council a full statement of the condition of the affairs of the

City; it shall be his duty to report to the Council all officers and persons employed by the City who fail to perform their duty, or commit any act for which they are liable for impeachment or removal from office, and may, in his discretion, suspend such persons until the action of the Council, to whom he shall report such suspensions, at their first meeting thereafter; and should the Mayor neglect or refuse to so report, he shall be guilty of malfeasance and liable to removal; it shall be his duty to call together the executive officers and heads of departments for consultation and advice upon the affairs of the City, at least once a month, and at such meetings he may call on such officers and heads of departments for such reports relating to the subject matters under their control as he may deem proper, and it shall be their duty to prepare and submit same to him at once; he shall be responsible for the proper conduct of the officers of the several departments appointed by him, and may to this end remove from office any such officer or employee; he shall serve his reasons therefor in writing on such officer and transmit a copy thereof to the Council, to be spread upon its minutes; he shall receive an annual salary of Six Thousand Dollars, payable monthly on his own warrant, but he shall receive no fee or other emoluments of any kind under any pretense whatever, on pain of removal, and he shall render daily account and pay into the Treasury all sums which he may receive for the use of the City from any source.

MAYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

(City Hall, Room 9, First Floor.)

MAYOR,	SALARY.
HON. PAUL CAPDEVIELLE,	$6,000

Residence, No. 2410 Esplanade Avenue.
Elected November 7, 1899; Term expires 1904.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Appointments subject to confirmation by City Council.

SECRETARY,	SALARY.
L. H. HUBERT,	$2,100

Residence, Camp Street.

J. T. Buddecke, Chief Clerk; Residence, 7526 St. Charles Avenue	1,800
Geo. Riviere, Assistant Clerk; Residence, 801 Baronne Street	840
Pat Prescott (colored), Messenger; Residence, 4022 Carondelet Street	600

CITY HALL BUILDING.

	SALARY.
Mrs. M. Pohlman, City Archives; Residence, 1420 St. Charles Ave.	$600
G. Cucullu, Janitor; Residence, 1116 N. Derbigny Street	1,120
John Collins, Assistant Janitor; Residence, 1131 Girod Street	600
James O'Hara, Assistant Janitor; Residence, 925 St. Andrew Street	600
S. B. de Fuentes, Elevatorman; Residence, 1020 N. Roman Street	720
Gus. Boasso, Watchman; Residence, 1223 N. Villere	600

The records of the City Archives date from Cabildo No. 1, 1769, and are in the Spanish language.

TULANE EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The Mayor has the right to appoint each year for free tuition to the Tulane University the five students from the Public High School of the City of New Orleans.

COMPTROLLER.

The duties of the Comptroller are defined by Section 30 of Act 45 of 1896 (City Charter).

Term expires 1904.

COMPTROLLER,	SALARY.
VITAL TUJAGUE,	$4,500

Residence, 833 Royal Street.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

(City Hall, Room No. 1, Basement.)

	SALARY.
Jno. Glynn, Jr., Chief Clerk; Residence, 1233 N. Rampart Street	$2,100
H. R. Ducastaing, Warrant Clerk; Residence, 906 St. Ann Street	1,500
F. C. Font, Warrant Clerk; Residence, ——	1,500
Jacob Spitzfadden, Warrant Clerk; Residence, 1428 Dumaine Street	1,200
Sidney Boisdore, Messenger; Residence, 519 Royal *Street*	600

TAX MORTGAGE REGISTRY.

(Room 3, Basement.)

	SALARY.
E. J. Rambaud, Chief Clerk; Residence, 819 Decatur Street	$1,380
Wm. Appolonia, Clerk; Residence, 841 St. Claude Avenue	1,320
Ferd. Paletou, Clerk; Residence, 1119 Royal Street	1,200
Gus. Cantrelle, Clerk; Residence, 701 Royal Street	600
Baptiste Melun, Clerk; Residence, 1022 St. Ann Street	600

TREASURER.

His duties are enumerated in Section 31, Act 45 of 1896 (City Charter), as amended by Act 40 of 1898 and Act 117 of 1900.

CITY TREASURER,	SALARY.
GEO. B. PENROSE,	$4,500

Residence, 2302 Prytania Street.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

(City Hall, Room 2, Basement.)

	SALARY.
John W. Watson, Chief Clerk; Residence, 1824 Baronne Street	$2,400
Lewis A. Richards, Tax Receiver; Residence, 1907 N. Claiborne Street	2,400
Robert W. Wilson, Cashier; Residence, 527 Delaronde Street	2,000

Leo P. Newman, Bookkeeper; Residence, 1731 First Street 1,500
A. J. Brennan, License Clerk; Residence, 906 Jackson Avenue 1,500
W. H. Pearson, Tax Clerk; Residence, 1403 Jackson Avenue 1,320
Alphonse Cahill, Tax Clerk; Residence, 619 Philip St. 1,500
Daniel J. Kerrigan, Messenger; Residence, 1800 Religious St. 1,000

DELINQUENT TAX DEPARTMENT.

SALARY.

R. W. Skidmore, Chief Clerk; Residence, 1918 Felicity Street $1,800
Fred. Fairchild, Assistant Chief Clerk; Residence, 1815 St. Charles Avenue 1,500
M. A. Coates, Clerk; Residence, 1577 Annunciation Street 1,200
Ivy E. McConnell, Clerk; Residence, 1571 Camp Street 1,200
Ernest Duplantier, Clerk; Residence, 1210 N. Galvez Street 1,200
Herbert W. Chapman, Clerk; Residence, 2332 Constance Street 1,200
W. T. Brown, Clerk; Residence, 2044 Magazine Street 1,200
Edw. C. Connolly, Clerk; Residence, 811 Philip Street 1,200
Henry Frye, Clerk; Residence, 2114 Dryades Street 900

CITY ATTORNEY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 36 of Act 45 of 1890, as amended by Act 86 of 1898, the Mayor shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Council, a duly licensed lawyer of good standing, who has practiced his profession for at least five years prior to his appointment, as City Attorney, and may remove him from office in the same manner as is provided in the case of the Commissioner of Public Works. The City Attorney shall be the legal advisor of the corporation on all matters in which his advice may be necessary, and shall represent such corporations in which it may have an interest, all contracts to be made with the City or any of its departments shall be submitted to him before its execution for his examination, and he shall endorse on each his approval of the form thereof before the same shall be finally signed by the parties thereto, and he shall be custodian of all such papers and records as may be designated, and perform such other duties pertaining to his department as may be required by law or ordinance. He shall receive a salary of $6,000 per year, but no extra compensation or fee shall be allowed, and no attorney shall in any case be appointed to assist him unless by the vote of two-thirds of the members of the Council present at any meeting. He shall have the appointment or power of dismissal at pleasure, of all assistant counsel that Council may allow him. The City Attorney shall not be permitted to engage in any private practice which may in any manner conflict with the interest of the City of New Orleans, or which interferes in any manner with the proper discharge of his official duties; and he shall hold office for six years unless sooner removed, as above provided for, and shall have his office *exclusively at the* City Hall.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Room 10, City Hall, First Floor—Telephone 192.)

CITY ATTORNEY, SALA
SAMUEL L. GILMORE, ...$6,0
Residence, 6206 St. Charles Avenue.

Arthur McGuirk, Assistant City Attorney; Residence, 2428 Esplanade Avenue 3,3
Frank B. Thomas, Assistant City Attorney; Residence, 4035 Prytania Street 2,4
H. G. Dupre, Assistant City Attorney; Residence, 1424 State Street 2,4
E. S. Whittaker, Assistant City Attorney; Residence, 1017 Baronne Street 2,4
M. D. Dimitry, Assistant City Attorney; Residence, 918 Terpsichore Street 1,2
L. H. Joseph, License Inspector; Residence, 5346 Prytania Street 1,5
Aug. Montagnet, Chief Clerk; Residence, 1133 N. Claiborne Street 1,4
R. J. Williams, Clerk; Residence, 1027 Arabella Street 1,2
P. Gidiere, Clerk; Residence, 5429 Prytania Street 1,2
C. H. Prest, Jr., Stenographer; Residence, 6045 Constance Street 9
P. Bailey (Colored), Porter; Residence, 177 Broadway 4

CITY ENGINEER.

Section 34 of Act 45 of 1896, as amended by Act 1 *of 1902, the City* Engineer shall be a Civil Engineer, *good standing*, and shall have practiced his profes

for at least five years prior to his election. He shall receive an annual fee of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000). He shall furnish the City Council from proper authorities of the City, when so ordered, with all the plans and estimates and other information appertaining to his department, which such Council or executive officers may require. He shall superintend the construction of all public works and report after the completion of the same the manner in which works have been executed. and shall perform such other duties as the Council may direct. He shall give all lines and grades for all sidewalks, streets, railroads, and other works authorized by the Council, for which service no charge shall be made. He shall establish and keep up the date of platted record, in book form, on a suitable scale, of the subdivision of each and every block in the City, as far as practicable from the information in his possession and from reports made by the deputy surveyors of their transaction.

CITY ENGINEER,	SALARY.
W. J. HARDEE, Residence, 108 Royal Street.	$5,000
Leon Mauberret, Chief Clerk; Residence, 1529 Seventh Street	1,800
Gus. Mauberret, Assistant Clerk; Residence, 1552 St. Louis Street	1,200
John T. Ryan, Custodian; Residence, 1556 St. Louis Street	900
J. O. Hassam, Assistant City Engineer; Residence, Magazine and Delechaise Streets	1,800
W. J. Warren, Assistant Engineer; Residence, 1806 St. Philip Street	1,440
Geo. L. *Hapgood*, Assistant Engineer; Residence, *229 Dauphine* Street	1,440

H. W. Charleton, Draughtsman; Residence, 5220 Magazine Street 1,200
B. J. Olivieri, Draughtsman; Residence, 1424 Terpsichore Street 1,200
Gaston Dureau, Assistant Draughtsman; Residence, 2502 Bienville Street 1,000
Ed. Jungle, Assistant Draughtsman; Residence, 1723 Conti Street 720
Andrew J. Hoffman, Assistant Draughtsman; Residence, 121 Decatur Street 720
P. J. Flannagan, Inspector; Residence, 4717 Constance Street 1,200
Sydney P. Harper, Inspector; Residence, 311 N. Galvez Street 1,200
John J. Bannon, Inspector; Residence, 2636 Bienville Street 900
James Duignau, Inspector; Residence, 322 N. Prieur Street 900
L. Haulard, Rodman; Residence, 729 Bienville Street 720
C. B. Keene, Rodman; Residence, 319 N. Tonti Street 720
Gus. K. Felix, Rodman; Residence, 1806 St. Louis Street 720
Geo. Wright, Rodman; Residence, 2220 St. Louis Street 720
Chas. J. Traut, Stenographer; Residence, 1242 Magazine Street 1,200
J. D. Gauthreaux, Messenger; Residence, 1022 St. Louis Street 600
Fred. Wust, Porter; Residence, 2421 Conti Street. 600
Adam Wirth, Chemist; Residence, 1004 Aline Street 900

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Department of Public Works is the largest in the City, employing more people, coming in contact with more people and covering a wider area of responsibility than any three other branches of the municipal government combined.

The total amount budgeted for the Department of Public Works for the year is $245,255.75.

The City has 200 miles of paved and 500 miles of unpaved streets to be cared for by street labor. This distance equals 19000 blocks of streets, and as many blocks of gutters, to be looked after by the 175 men provided for by the budget. Many of these squares in the business and resident portions of the City are cleaned daily, while those classed as suburban only receive such attention as can be given them. Of the twenty miles of asphalt streets of the City, more than half is cared for daily by forty sweepers, from the regular labor roll. Each man is obliged to clean an average of four blocks a day. The uniform street labor is divided into various duties, viz: Foremen, market cleaners, flushers, helpers to carpenters and pavers, and gutter cleaners. The number of gutter men will not average more than 100 daily. While the total area of the City covers an area of 228 miles, there are but thirty square miles of streets included in the resident portion. These 100 men in addition to their work on unpaved streets took from their gutters and surface over 74.000 loads of mud, which was hauled by the City carts and placed upon the low streets in the rear of the City. The following figures will give some idea of the volume of work performed during the year:

Streets swept	3638 miles.
Gutters cleaned	6546 miles.
Gutters ditched	244 miles.
Gutters flushed	3660 miles.
Grass cut	629 miles.

The bridge work done by three carpenter gangs, of three men each, resulting in a grand total in bridges, crossings, wings and foot-laps built, of 1649 new; repairs to same amounted to 2098 out of a general total of about 59,000 in all throughout the City. The lumber used in this work amounted to 589,530 feet, which consumed 14,616 pounds of spikes.

The two paving gangs, of three men each, during the year excavated and repaired 9700 square yards of this material.

There are, in addition to stone and asphalt paved streets, about twenty miles of shell roads, three miles of chert roads, forty miles of gravel roads and five miles of vitrified brick streets in the City.

The garbage service averages about 440 loads daily. In a population of nearly 300,000 persons, who occupy 50,000 houses, 40,000 of these have daily cart service. The garbage collections are dumped into the boats, which are towed daily, except Sundays, down the river and emptied in mid-stream, below the City.

The following is a general summary of the work performed during the year:

Number of loads of street pilings	74,000
Number of loads of garbage hauled	132,508
Number of loads of gravel hauled	105
Number of loads of brickbats hauled	1,751
Number of loads of cinders hauled	897
Number of loads of sand hauled	249

Number of loads of ballast hauled 146
Number of loads of cobble stones hauled 423
Number of blocks of gutters cleaned 90,607
Number of blocks of gutters ditched 3,691
Number of blocks of streets graded 14,389
Number of blocks of streets swept 54,634
Number of blocks of grass cut 10,346
Number of blocks of bridges cleaned 8,792
Number of blocks of gutters flushed 52,209

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

COMMISSIONER,	SALARY.
T. J. MOULIN, Residence, 1823 Frenchmen Street.	$4,000
A. V. Flotte, Chief Clerk; Residence, 2029 Dauphine Street	1,800
Geo. S. Smith, Bookkeeper; Residence, 2817 Chestnut Street	1,500
Chas. P. Chapman, Assistant Bookkeeper; Residence, 929 Peters Avenue	1,200
Miss Laura Cohen, Stenographer; Residence, 1539 Jackson Avenue	600
D. J. Bradbury, Porter and Messenger; Residence, 1719 Robertson Street	600

SUPERINTENDENTS.

	SALARY.
M. J. Connors, General Superintendent; Residence, 1434 St. Andrew Street	$1,800
G. Cazenavette, Lower Superintendent; Residence, 1522 Hospital Street	1,200
Jas. W. Kelly, Lower Superintendent; Residence, 820 Orange Street	1,200
Oswold Ogden, Garbage Superintendent; Residence, 1740 Berlin Street	1,200

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

SALARY.

First District:
Ed. Egan; Residence, 1016 Magazine Street....$1,000
Second District:
G. A. Sanata; Residence, 2323 Carondelet Walk 1,000
Third District:
Andrew Scara; Residence, 1710 Annette Street. 1,000
Fourth District:
Wm. Sherer; Residence, 1021 Pleasant Street.. 1,000
Fifth District:
Geo. W. Forrest; Residence, 336 Belleville Street ..... 1,000.
Sixth District:
Jas. Lee; Residence, 930 Bellecastle Street..... 1,000
Seventh District:
R. M. Bowers; Residence, 400 Fern Street..... 1,000

BRIDGE KEEPERS, $600.

Marais Street, O. B.:
D. Finkelstein; Residence, 913 Toulouse Street.
Villere Street, O. B.:
Jas. Cavalier; Residence, 2523 Bourbon Street.
Claiborne Street, O. B.:
M. J. Ferrier; Residence, 1729 St. Anthony St.
Galvez Street, O. B.:
John Assman; Residence, 2607 Carondelet Walk.
Broad Street, O. B.:
John Dermerstein; Residence, 2426 Dumaine Street.
Hagan Avenue, O. B.:
Jas. Glennan; Residence, 2320 Conti Street.

Dumaine Street, O. B.:
Wm. Goetz; Residence, 1931 Frenchmen Street.
St. John, Foot Bayou St. John:
Ed. Hewitt; Residence, 2203 Ursulines Street.
Esplanade Street, Bayou St. John:
D. A. Ousset; Residence, 1513 Gentilly Road.
Liberty Street, N. B.:
Jas. M. Burns; Residence, 1011 Constance Street.
Magnolia Street, N. B.:
Frank de Winter; Residence, Howard Avenue and Prieur Street.
Magnolia Street, N. B.:
Jas. Bolton; Residence, 1368 Constance Street.
Magnolia Street, N. B.:
Frank P. Renton; Residence, 1656 Lafayette Street.
Claiborne Street, N. B.:
Geo. C. Clark; Residence, 1106 Constance Street.
Claiborne Street, N. B.:
Thos. Quinn; Residence, 1146 Gaiennie Street.
Claiborne Street, N. B.:
Geo. Vogel; Residence, 2907 Tulane Avenue.
Galvez Street, N. B.:
John Collins; Residence, 2243 Dryades Street.
Galvez Street, N. B.:
Chas. Hassinger; Residence, 429 First Street.
Hagan Avenue, N. B.:
F. D. Firnon; Residence, 1108 Touro Street.
Hagan Avenue, N. B.:
J. J. Oliver; Residence, 1803 Dauphine Street.
Hagan Avenue, N. B.:
Chas. Hynes; Residence, 2128 Rampart Street.
Carrollton Avenue, N. B.:
John Weihe; Residence, 1000 Adam Street.

SUPPLY DEPOTS.

	Salary.
Calliope and St. Charles Streets:	
Jas. Conners; Residence, 1810 Clio Street.....	$720
Calliope and St. Charles Streets:	
Joseph Johns; Residence, 1030 Annunciation Street	600
Calliope and St. Charles Streets:	
Chas. Fernon; Residence, 1108 Touro Street...	600

FOREMEN, $2.00 PER DAY.

LABORERS, $1.75 PER DAY.

	Laborers.
First Ward:	
Peter Daly; Residence, 1318 St. Thomas Street.	6
Second Ward:	
Ed. Raymond; Residence, 1016 Magazine Street	9
Third Ward:	
R. Atkinson; Residence, 925 Julia Street.....	13
Fourth Ward:	
M. J. Joyce; Residence, 2728 Bienville Street...	6
Fifth Ward:	
Joe Abadie; Residence, 2323 Carondelet Walk..	8
Sixth Ward:	
M. Early; Residence, 916 Hospital Street.....	6
Seventh Ward:	
T. D. Daubert; Residence, 915 Touro Street	13
Eighth Ward:	
J. Lonergan; Residence, 1420 Spain Street.....	6
Ninth Ward:	
Chas. F. Degan; Residence, 2909 Chartres Street	6
Tenth Ward:	
J. B. Singer; Residence, 1916 Jackson Avenue..	9
Eleventh Ward:	
Jas. O'Meallie; Residence, 428 Washington Ave.	7

Twelfth Ward:
A. F. Wehl; Residence, 3963 Magazine Street.. 6
Thirteenth Ward:
P. Duffy; Residence, 4846 Tchoupitoulas Street. 5
Fourteenth Ward:
A. Chandler; Residence, 509 Eleonore Street.. 5
Fifteenth Ward:
Wm. Sutherland; Residence, 803 Pacific Street. 6
Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards:
R. Helwick; Residence, 1636 Dublin Street.... 4

SEWER GANGS.

LABORERS.

First Ward:
F. J. Enike, No. 1; Residence, 2141 St. Andrew Street 12
Second Ward:
J. J. Munsch, No. 2; Residence, 5630 Laurel Street 7

FLY GANGS.

LABORERS.

First Ward:
P. Hanley, No. 1; Residence, 2604 Chippewa Street 12
Second Ward:
C. Abadie, No. 2; Residence, 813 Decatur Street 12

UPPER DISTRICTS BRIDGE AND PAVING GANGS.

Geo. A. Esler, Carpenter; Residence, 1309 S. Roman Street .....$2.50 per day.
Andrew Golden, Paver; Residence, 910 Gaiennie Street ..... 2.50 per day.
Mrs. Ryan, Cart; Residence, 2918 Melpomene Street ..... 2.50 per day.
Two Laborers ..... 1.75 per day.

LOWER DISTRICTS BRIDGE AND PAVING GANGS.

J. J. Peyton, Carpenter; Residence, 3132 Burgundy Street .....$2.50 per day.
J. H. O'Connor, Paver; Residence, 528 N. Derbigny Street ..... 2.50 per day.
F. Macias, Cart; Residence, 2541 Havana Street ..... 2.50 per day.

GARBAGE SERVICE.

ROBIN STREET GARBAGE WHARF.

H. J. Hefton, Keeper; Residence, 634 Orange Street .....$2.00 per day.
E. J. Houlihan, Night Watchman, 1525 S. Franklin Street .....50.00 per month.
R. Bernius, Foreman of Carts; Residence, 2353 St. Thomas Street.....60.00 per month.
4 Laborers ..... 1.75 per day.

URSULINES AVENUE GARBAGE WHARF.

Chas. L. Revoile, Keeper; Residence, 816 Rocheblave Street .....$2.00 per day.
Jas. Pujol, Night Watchman; Residence, 608 Dorgenois Street .....50.00 per month.
Jos. Norton, Foreman of Carts; Residence, 2011 Bienville Street.....60.00 per month.
Geo. Oberling, Carpenter; Residence, 1800 Frenchmen Street ..... 2.50 per day.
5 Laborers ..... 1.75 per day.

TOLEDANO STREET GARBAGE WHARF.

M. Kelley, Keeper; Residence 534 Fourth Street .....$2.00 per day.
Jas. Lawrence, Night Watchman; Residence, 3220 Annunciation .....50.00 per month.

Jack Peltz, Foreman of Sixth District Carts; Residence, 422 Joseph St....60.00 per month.
4 Laborers ..... 1.75 per day.

GARBAGE LABORERS.

M. Strohmeyer, Keeper Washington Street Dump; Residence, 2823 Magnolia Street .....$2.00 per day.
Clio Street Dump, 2 Laborers..... 1.75 per day.

CARTS.

First Ward	6
Second Ward	7
Third Ward	15
Fourth Ward	6
Fifth Ward	6
Sixth Ward	4
Seventh Ward	9
Eighth Ward	5
Ninth Ward	4
Tenth Ward	8
Eleventh Ward	5
Twelfth Ward	4
Thirteenth Ward	4
Fourteenth Ward	2
Fifteenth Ward	3
Sixteenth Ward	1
Seventeenth Ward	1
Extra	10
	100
Wagons	6
	106

GENTILLY ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Grillot, Secretary; Residence, 2020 Marigny Street $1,440

ALGIERS ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

O. I. McLellan, President; Residence, McLellanville 720

WORKING PRISONERS.

J. H. Labesque, Wagon; Residence, 1873 Rochblave Street .....$3.00 per day.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

(City Hall, Room No. 27, Second Floor.)

The Commissioner of Police and Public Buildings has charge of the Houses of Refuge and Correction, Pounds, and Cemeteries, and shall be vested with and perform such other functions and duties as may be prescribed by the Council; providing same does not conflict with or impair any of the powers, duties and rights conferred by this Act (City Charter) upon the Mayor; he also has the general superintendence of school houses, markets, slaughter houses, prison and police stations and jails, workhouses, asylums, hospitals and all courts and public buildings, except the City Hall, which is under control of the Mayor. His bond is $25.000. His duties are enumerated in Section 3 of Act 45 of 1896, as amended by Act 216 of 1902.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

COMMISSIONER,	SALARY.
FRANK E. BISHOP,	$4,000

Residence, 1564 Constance Street.

W. J. Brady, Chief Clerk; Residence, 1763 St. Charles Street	1,800
A. N. Klein, Clerk; Residence, 2006 Melpomene Street	1,500
P. R. Mealey, Porter; Residence, 1416 Annunciation Street	480

POLICE JAIL.

SUPERINTENDENT,	SALARY.
J. J. FOGARTY,	$1,200

Residence, Police Jail.

G. P. Lecourt, Clerk; Residence, 1707 S. Rampart Street	1,000
E. J. Watson, Night Watchman; Residence, 1503 Dryades Street	600
P. J. McGlynn, Night Watchman; Residence, 718 Race Street	600
Mrs. M. Calder, Matron; Residence, 702 Market Street	600
Steve Leary, Day Watchman; Residence, 1119 Melpomene Street	600
F. J. Hazard, Watchman of Market Gang; Residence, 2220 Terpsichore Street	600
A. J. Hamilton, Watchman of Market Gang; Residence, 702 Thalia Street	600
Ed. Behrman, Watchman of Market Gang; Residence, 1304 S. Liberty Street	600

M. L. Jacobs, Watchman of Market Gang; Residence, 1409 S. Rampart Street 600
A. Lynch, Watchman of Market Gang; Residence, 738 Jackson Street 600
J. McGuey, Square Watchman; Residence, 1612 Frere Street 600
Pat Burk, Square Watchman; Residence, 1433 Magazine Street 600
G. E. Laborde, Square Watchman; Residence, 1316 St. Thomas Street 600
L. Cassidy, Square Watchman; Residence, 737 St. James Street 600
Pat Healy, Square Watchman; Residence, 1611 Chippewa Street 600
V. J. Hill, Gate Watchman; Residence, 2919 Melpomene Street 600

PARISH PRISON.

COMMISSARY.	SALARY.
JOHN J. McCORMACK, ...	$900

Residence, Parish Prison.

FIRE ALARM DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT,	SALARY.
FOSTER OLROYD, ...	$2,500

Residence, 516 Pelican Avenue.

Dan McGary, Lineman; Residence, 1610 S. Rampart Street 1,200
W. J. Lany, Assistant Lineman; Residence, 1707 St. Thomas Street 900
J. A. Markey, Assistant Lineman; Residence, 1304 Magazine Street 900

James Ryder, Assistant Lineman; Residence, 419 St. James Street 900
C. E. Hewitt, Operator; Residence, 1006 Race Street 1,200
P. A. Moake, Operator; Residence, 2214 Carondelet Street 1,200
J. A. Kelly, Operator; Residence, 618 Philip Street 1,200
J. W. Feeley, Operator; Residence, 727 Eleanore Street 1,200
Geo. Herzog, Sr., Superintendent Sixth and Seventh Districts; Residence, 3935 Tchoupitoulas Street 1,000
Chas. Brottman, Superintendent Fifth District; Residence, ——— 900
Ulrich Burk, Expert; Residence, 1410 Baronne Street 1,100
James O'Donnell, Assistant Expert; Residence, 1379 Magazine Street 600
J. B. Donovan, Helper; Residence, 1450 Annunciation Street 600

REMOVAL OF SICK AND DEAD.

SALARY.

H. S. Boensel, Carpenter; Residence, 2340 Melpomene Street $1,000
Selph Stein, Driver; Residence, 1631 Chippewa Street 600
John Colbert, Driver; Residence, 1533 St. Thomas Street 600

CONVEYING PRISONERS.

	Salary.
M. J. Duffy, Driver; Residence, 1019 Terpsichore Street	$600
E. Kelly, Driver; Residence, 746 Market Street	600
L. Maginnis, Hostler; Residence, 1936 Rousseau Street	600

ARCHIVES.

	Salary.
B. Fontaine, Watchman; Residence, 2608 Melpomene Street	$720

PUBLIC SQUARES.

	Salary.
J. Kling, Laborer; Residence, 5904 Patton Street	$600
M. Houlahan, Laborer; Residence, 1514 Religious Street	600
P. Sullivan, Laborer; Residence, 622 Third Street	600

NEW COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

	Salary.
William E. O'Leary, Engineer; Residence, 1007 Race Street	$1,200
Fred Cripps, Assistant Engineer; Residence, 1921 Melpomene Street	1,000
James Eagan, Janitor; Residence, 434 Market Street	1,000
J. T. Temple, Laborer; Residence, 436 Market Street	720
William Bolton, Laborer; Residence, 628 Thalia Street	720
C. A. Maloney, Elevator Man; Residence, 1106 Constance Street	720

MATRONS.

	Salary.
Mrs. M. E. Fleming, Third Precinct Station.....	$480
Mrs. Amelia Driscoll, Sixth Precinct Station....	480

COMMISSARY.

	Salary.
Wm. Wettekamm, 2512 Bienville Street (Upper District).	$720
Thos. H. Laroque, 1418 St. Bernard (Lower District	720

PORTERS IN COURT HOUSES.

	Salary.
T. Lynch, Civil District Court; Residence, 1620 Freret Street	$600
Phil. Gaffney, Civil District Court; Residence, 1321 Constance Street	600
Daniel Shea, Criminal District Court, Section "A"; Residence, 1437 Euterpe Street	600
J. W. Newton, Criminal District Court, Section "B"; Residence, 1662 Annunciation Street....	600
J. Adams, Supreme Court.	600
Eurgene Lacy, First Criminal Court; Residence, 434 Adelle Street	600
L. Klink, Second Criminal Court; Residence, 919 Brooklyn Avenue	180

HOLT'S CEMETERY.

	Salary.
Mat. O'Neil, Sexton; Residence, 1549 Chippewa Street	$600

PUBLIC MARKETS.

	Salary.
F. W. Kimberger, Bookkeeper; Residence, 1308 Constance Street	$1,000
Geo. Morris, Collector; Residence, 1711 S. Rampart Street	900
T. W. Mohan; Residence, 1610 S. Rampart Street	900
J. H. Getterman; Residence, 5435 Magazine Street	600
Milton Cohn; Residence, 1548 Magazine Street	600
H. B. Gilson; Residence, 1605 Jackson Street	900
Geo. Wagner; Residence, 5020 Laurel Street	900
John Stroble; Residence, 1126 Frenchmen Street	600
A. G. Door, Residence, 1007 Broad Street	900
H. Clark; Residence, 516 Delaronde Street	130

BOYS' REFORMATORY.

	Salary.
M. J. Moklet, Superintendent	$900
Alex. Payton, Assistant Superintendent; Residence, 901 Clouet Street	480
Pat. Brennan, Keeper; Residence 1038 Canal Street	420
Chas. F. Petrie, Keeper; Residence, 3330 Walnut Street	420
Frank. J. Bulger, Keeper; Residence, 3459 Magazine Street	420
Kate Fitzgerald, Cook	240
Mary Stafford, Laundress	180

CRIMINAL SHERIFF.

Term four years, under Art. 142 of the Constitution of 1898.

SHERIFF,	SALARY.
TERRENCE REILLEY,	$3,600
Residence, 1909 Cleveland Avenue.	
P. J. King, Chief Deputy; Residence, 1532 Cleveland Avenue	1,800
A. M. Rennysan, Captain; Residence, 1905 Cleveland Avenue	1,200
W. C. Lewis, Crier, Section "A"; Residence, 1628 Euterpe Street	1,000
G. M. Conrad, Crier, Section "B"; Residence, 1418 Baronne Street	1,000
M. Dreifus, Clerk; Residence, 820 Poydras Street	840
E. F. Bacon, Druggist; Residence, 933 Elysian Fields Street	840
T. J. McKay, Deputy; Residence, 218 S. Prieur Street	840
James Corcoran, Deputy; Residence, 786 S. Liberty Street	840
Wm. Brahmey, Deputy; Residence, 643 Lafayette Street	840
Henry Baker, Deputy; Residence, Washington and Fulton Streets	840
T. J. Kelley, Deputy; Residence, 1621 Constance Street	840
James O'Brien, Deputy; Residence, 426 Adele Street	840
Aug. Sulfsted, Deputy; Residence, 1650 Lafayette Street	840
W. J. Ferguson, Deputy; Residence, 437 S. Johnson Street	840

Daniel Lynch, Deputy; Residence, 1425 Tulane Avenue .....

Wm. Fermeron, Deputy; Residence, Tchoupitoulas and Girod Streets .....

John Moriarity, Deputy; Residence, 2453 Burgundy Street .....

A. Blancher, Deputy; Residence, 1801 Annette Street .....

T. A. Donnelly, Deputy; Residence, 2132 Gravier Street .....

M. Fitzpatrick, Deputy; Residence, 119 S. Roman Street .....

Thos. Kileen, Deputy; Residence, 912 Bellecastle Street .....

Thos. Fuller, Deputy; Residence, 121 S. Galvez Street .....

Richard Meredith, Deputy; Residence, 444 Girod Street .....

J. F. Reitmeyer, Deputy; Residence, 730 Baronne Street .....

James Fury, Deputy; Residence, 526 S. Claiborne Street .....

M. Monaghan, Deputy; Residence, 319 S. Claiborne Street .....

Harold Moyse, Deputy; Residence, 1825 Berlin Street .....

Geo. J. Miller, Deputy; Residence, 2501 Palmyra Street .....

John J. Brennan, Deputy; Residence, 2659 Cleveland Avenue .....

Ed. Corcoran, Deputy; Residence, 1715 Gravier Street .....

W. J. Farrell, Deputy; Residence, 425 S. Galvez Street .....

John O. Chisolm, Deputy; Residence, 639 Magnolia Street .....

John McFarlane, Deputy; Residence, 1903 Poydras Street 840
M. J. King, Deputy; Residence, 453 S. Galvez Street 840
John Byrnes, Deputy; Residence, 1804 S. Robertson Street 840
John McNeil, Dock Clerk; Residence, 2114 Cleveland Avenue 840
William Wall, Deputy (Jury Commissioner); Residence, 2015 Lafayette Street..... 840
A. Eagan, Deputy (Jury Commissioner); Residence, 632 Magazine Street 840
John R. McCloskey, Deputy (Jury Commissioner); Residence, 2728 Cleveland Avenue..... 840
J. J. Auburtin, Deputy, (detailed at First City Criminal Court); Residence, 1725 Cleveland Avenue 840
John Murray, Deputy, (Detailed at First City Criminal Court); Residence, 2516 Palmyra Street 840
Thos. R. Gregson, Deputy, (Detailed at First City Criminal Court); Residence, 3016 Tulane Avenue 840
W. J. Quina, Deputy, (Detailed at First City Criminal Court); Residence, 2215 Third Street 840
Henry Jenny, Deputy, (Detailed at First City Criminal Court); Residence, 318 Octavia Street 840
Frank J. Landfried, Deputy, (Detailed at First City Criminal Court); Residence, 119 S. Claiborne Street 840
James Comiskey, Deputy, (Detailed at First City Criminal Court); Residence, Broad bet. Palmyra and Banks Streets 840

John M. Sheridan, Deputy Sheriff, Second City Criminal Court; Residence, 217 Tonti Street .....

Thos. J. Carey, Deputy Sheriff; Residence, 1728 Palmyra Street .....

H. F. Weiss, Deputy Sheriff; Residence, 638 Joseph Street .....

H. Williamson, Deputy Sheriff; Residence, 2230 Iberville Street .....

G. Pohlman, Deputy Sheriff; Residence, Elm and Hillary Streets .....

W. E. Seebold, Jr., Deputy Sheriff; Residence, 2322 Canal Street .....

Mrs. M. O'Connor, Matron; Residence, 1912 Palmyra Street .....

V. Lorino, Cook; Residence, 522 S. Basin Street.

SPECIAL DEPUTIES.

S/

Wm. Cain; Residence, 520 S. Roman Street.....

John C. Chawk; Residence, 917 Poydras Street...

John C. McCormack; Residence, 1719 Palmyra Street .....

Wm. Reilly; Residence, 541 S. Rendon Street....

Winslow Philips; Residence, 220 S. Villere Street

Nelson Sooks; Residence, 441 S. Basin Street....

S. Elliot; Residence, 1223 Poydras Street.....

B. Hubbard; Residence, 2229 Tulane Avenue....

Geo. McClellan; Residence, 614 Third Street.....

Jos. Bennett; Residence, 2219 Gravier Street.....

Geo. M. Craven; Residence, 2608 Tulane Avenue.

L. Luzer; Residence, 625 St. Philip Street.....

Edw. Genard; Residence, Julia and Basin Streets .....

Frank J. McEntee; Residence, 731 Dryad Street .....

CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT.

Salaries of Judges Paid by the State.

Section "A,"	Salary.
JUDGE JOSHUA G. BAKER,	$4,000
Residence, 1520 St. Andrew Street.	
Term Expires 1904.	

Section "B."	Salary.
JUDGE FRANK D. CHRETIEN,	$4,000
Residence, 2323 Canal Street.	
Term Expires 1902.	

CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

Elected by the people; term 4 years; under Art. 139 of the Constitution of 1898.

Clerk,	Salary.
JAMES A. MALLOY,	$3,000
Residence, 528 Washington Avenue.	
Charles J. Reilly, Chief Deputy Clerk; Residence, 335 S. Claiborne Street	1,800
Max Blanchard, Jr., Deputy Clerk; Residence, 1901 N. Claiborne Street	1,200
Peter Lemm, Deputy Clerk; Residence, 3001 Chippewa Street	1,200
Frank Moss, Property Clerk; Residence, 2524 St. Thomas Street	1,200
J. G. Sichser, Record Clerk; Residence, 603 Pleasant Street	900
Daniel Malone, Record Clerk; Residence, 718 *Fourth Street*	900

Richard Braniff, Record Clerk; Residence, 284 Tchoupitoulas Street .....
A. J. Desmond, Minute Clerk; Residence, 205 Felicity Street .....
R. D. Screven, Minute Clerk; Residence, 193 Berlin Street .....
S. Q. Adams, Stenographer; Residence, 211 Baronne Street .....
W. H. Luzenberg, Stenographer; Residence, 525 North Peters Street .....

RECORDERS.

Elected by the people. Term four years.

FIRST RECORDER'S COURT.

RECORDER, S
JAMES HUGHES, ...
Residence, 465 St. Andrew Street.
D. Moran, Chief Clerk; Residence, 2016 S. Franklin Street .....
A. J. Morgan, Stenographer; Residence, 202 Baronne Street .....
Dan. Harvey, Docket Clerk; Residence, 202 Dryades Street .....
Henry Jones, Affidavit Clerk; Residence, 221 Jackson Avenue .....
Jos. Coady, Porter; Residence, 458 Josephine Street .....

SECOND RECORDER'S COURT.

RECORDER, S.
A. P. MARMOUGET, ...
Residence, 316 Delery Street.
T. R. Hauer, Chief Clerk; Residence, 602 Louisa *Street* .....

. A. Taylor, Jr., Stenographer; Residence, 813 Clouet Street 1,500
. A. Gonzales, Affidavit Clerk; Residence 715 Clouet Street 1,000
Vm. T. Inbau, Bond Clerk; 4834 Dauphine Street 1,000
Phil. Brinkman, Porter; Residence, 1005 Louisa Street 600

THIRD RECORDER'S COURT.

RECORDER, SALARY.
ALEX. BARRAS, ... $1,800
Residence, 311 Pelican Avenue.
Geo. C. Palmer, Chief Clerk; Residence, 4035 Bouny Street 1,200
Edw. Grimes, Janitor; Residence, 414 Elmira Avenue 720

FOURTH RECORDER'S COURT.

RECORDER, SALARY.
. E. MURRAY, ... $1,800
Residence, 4419 Tchoupitoulas Street.
Phil. E. Gallagher, Clerk; Residence, 908 Napoleon Avenue 1,000
red. Vasterling, Porter; Residence, 4623 Tchoupitoulas Street 400

FIFTH RECORDER'S COURT.

RECORDER, SALARY.
RED. DEIBEL, ... $1,500
Residence, 733 Dante Street.
. M. Thom, Clerk; Residence, 624 Fern Street.. 900
s. Gurtner, Porter; Residence, 1337 Poplar *Street* 480

CORONER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Coroner is elected by the people; term fou years; under Art. 310 of the Constitution of 189 Office, Parish Prison.

CORONER,	SALARY
DR. M. V. RICHARD,	$4.80

Residence,, 2310 Magazine Street.

Dr. S. F. Mioton, Assistant Coroner; Residence. 2033 Ursulines Avenue	2.60
Dr. J. R. Rupp, Assistant Coroner; Residence, 320 Alex St. (5th Dist.)	60
A. J. Parody, Clerk; Residence, 2030 St. Andrew Street	90
L. Halliday, Day Morgue Keeper; Residence. 2255 Baronne Street	72
A. Berrill, Night Morgue Keeper; Residence, 2004 Tchoupitoulas Street	60

CITY CRIMINAL COURTS.

Judges elected by the people. Term four years. Ter expires December 19th. See Art. 140, Constitution o 1898.

FIRST CITY CRIMINAL COURT.

Paid by the State.

JUDGE,	SALARY
THOMAS M. GILL,	$3,00

Residence, 3213 Chestnut Street.

Paid by the City.

has. A. Byrnes, Stenographer and Clerk; Residence, 1317 Tulane Avenue $1,500
ames Schillin, Chief Clerk; Residence, 2520 Rousseau Street 1,200
oseph Ferry, Affidavit Clerk; Residence, 623 Harmony Street 1,000
ohn C. Hollingsworth, Assistant Clerk; Residence, 1307 Eighth Street 1,000

SECOND CITY CRIMINAL COURT.

Paid by the State.

JUDGE, SALARY.
. M. AUCOIN. $3,000
Residence, Canal bet. Alexander & Hennessey Sts.

Paid by the City.

ieo. H. Brockman, Stenographer; Residence, 1030 Lafayette Avenue $1,500
has. Cuneo, Chief Clerk; Residence, 122 N. Broad Street 1,200
has. Cuneo, Deputy Clerk; Residence, 2270 Bienville Street 1,000
aul Mauberret, Deputy Clerk; Residence, 117 N. Alexander Street 1,000
ohn E. Duffy, Porter; Residence, 335 N. Tonti Street 600

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Elected by the people; term four years, under Art. 48 of the Constitution of 1898.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, SALARY.
WARD *GURLEY*. ..... $1,000 and fees.
Residence, 1670 Henry Clay Avenue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

(Paid by the State.)

S. A. Montgomery; Residence, 1455 Webster Street.
J. H. Ferguson; Residence, 1500 Henry Clay Avenu
Henry Mooney; Residence, 2618 Coliseum Street.

SPECIAL DEPUTY.

(Paid by the City—Salary $1,200.)

J. O. Trainor; Residence, 1037 Arabella Street.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

	SALARY
John R. Todd; Residence, St. Charles and First Streets	$1,50
A. D. Battle; Residence, 2021 Camp Street	1,50
E. S. Maunsell; Residence, 1440 N. Rocheblave Street	1,50

NOTARIAL STATE ARCHIVES.

Under Act 176 of 1898.

	SALARY
Peter Stifft, Custodian; Residence, 1924 Cleveland Avenue (Records in this office date from 1735 and are in Spanish and French.)	$60

CITY CHEMIST.

Appointed by the Council.

	SALARY
Dr. A. L. Metz, Chemist; Office, Tulane University	$[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.

rancis T. Nicholls, Chief Justice; Term expires April 5, 1904.

. O. Provosty, Associate Justice; Term expires April 5, 1910.

)s. A. Breaux, Associate Justice; Term expires April 5, 1914.

ewton C. Blanchard, Associate Justice; Term expires April 5, 1912.

rank A. Monroe, Associate Justice; Term expires April 5, 1908.

(Salary of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, $5,000.)

homas McCabe Hyman, Clerk of Court; Term of office during pleasure of Court.

DEPUTIES.

(Salary, Fees of Office.)

ıul E. Mortimer and
hn A. Klotz.

DEPUTY SHERIFF OF COURT.

(Salary, Fees of Office.)

:. Demoruelle.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Established under Art. 131 of Constitution of 1898.

Holds its sessions from second of October to end of)nth of June of each year. Judges elected by the)ple for term of eight years. All vacancies are filled *the government.* Salary of Judges, $4,000 per annum.

JUDGES.

I. D. Moore; Residence, 1637 Seventh Street.
Rene T. Beauregard; Residence, Arabi Post Office, St Bernard Parish.
Horace L. Dufour; Residence, 4502 Prytania Street.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

Elected by the people for term of four years; his compensation is such fees as is allowed by law. His bond is $5,000. He has the power to act as Minute Clerk of the Court or appoint a deputy to that position.

Chas. H. Brownlee, Clerk of Court; Residence, 203 Verret Street.
W. J. Daly, Deputy Clerk; Residence, 128 Lavergne Street.

CIVIL DISTRICT COURT.

JUDGES.

(Salaries paid by the State, $4,000.)

T. C. W. Ellis, Division "A"; Term expires 1904.
F. D. King, Division "B"; Term expires 1904.
John St. Paul, Division "C"; Term expires 1912.
W. B. Sommerville, Division "D"; Term expires 1912.
Geo. H. Theard, Division "E"; Term expires 1912.

SUPREME COURT.

Francis T. Nicholls, Chief Justice; Term expires April 5, 1904.

O. O. Provosty, Associate Justice; Term expires April 5, 1910.

Jos. A. Breaux, Associate Justice; Term expires April 5, 1914.

Newton C. Blanchard, Associate Justice; Term expires April 5, 1912.

Frank A. Monroe, Associate Justice; Term expires April 5, 1908.

(Salary of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, $5,000.)

Thomas McCabe Hyman, Clerk of Court; Term of office during pleasure of Court.

DEPUTIES.

(Salary, Fees of Office.)

Paul E. Mortimer and
John A. Klotz.

DEPUTY SHERIFF OF COURT.

(Salary, Fees of Office.)

Jos. Demoruelle.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Established under Art. 131 of Constitution of 1898.

Holds its sessions from second of October to end of month of June of each year. Judges elected by the people for term of eight years. All vacancies are filled by the government. Salary of Judges, $4,000 per annum.

H. M. Nugent, Copyist; Residence, 1127 S. Franklin Street 900
R. H. Kitchen, Copyist; Residence, 1234 Saratoga Street 900
W. J. Lawler, Copyist; Residence, 1721 Calliope Street 900
W. J. Cheevers, Copyist; Residence, 825 Dryades Street 900
M. J. Ryan, Copyist; Residence, 1024 Magazine Street 900
Walter Barry, Copyist; Residence, 1222 Annunciation Street 900
G. A. Heingarten, Copyist; Residence, 2602 Howard Avenue 900
C. J. Reagan, Copyist; Residence, 629 Thalia Street 900
F. S. Marks, Copyist; Residence, 2720 Bienville Street 900
Geo. Meyer, Copyist; Residence, 1517 Calliope Street 900
Geo. Keiffer, Copyist; Residence, 1004 Calliope Street 900
Geo. Bartels, Copyist; Residence, 320 S. Diamond Street 900
Dennis Cullen, Copyist; Residence, 321 N. Diamond Street 900
Alfred Huen, Copyist; Residence, 2626 Melpomene Street 900
T. M. Devereaux, Copyist; Residence, 911 Camp Street 900
Robt. Rankin, Copyist; Residence, 1533 Magazine Street 900
W. J. Griffin, Copyist; Residence, ——— 900
S. A. Ries, Copyist; Residence, 2414 Dauphine Street 900

Geo. Carr, Messenger; Residence, 1210 Constance Street 360
H. Messonnier, Minute Clerk en banc; Residence, 2928 Bell Street 300

The above salaries are paid out of the Judicial Expense Fund, on the approval of the Mayor.

REGISTER OF CONVEYANCES.

Office, Corner of Royal and Conti Streets.

REGISTER,	SALARY.
ANTHONY SAMBOLA, ...	$2,500

Residence, 831 Louisa Street.

Office established by Constitution of 1879, Art. 144.

H. H. Minor, Certificate Clerk; Residence, 3901 N. Rampart Street $1,500
Chas. Noel, Certificate Clerk; Residence, 5300 Dauphine Street 1,500
Jos. Barry, Assistant Certificate Clerk; Residence, 2622 Marais Street 1,200
Albert Buisson, Assistant Certificate Clerk; Residence, 2605 Burgundy Street 1,200
Ed. Marmouget, Assistant Certificate Clerk; Residence, 728 Elmira Street 1,200
Albert Soulies, Recording Clerk; Residence, 2723 Dauphine Street 1,000
Edward Cain, Recording Clerk; Residence, 920 Montegut Street 1,000
Fred Schulz, Porter; Residence, 3515 Burgundy Street 600

The above salaries are paid out of the Judicial Expense Fund, on the approval of the Mayor.

RECORDER OF MORTGAGES.

Office, Corner Royal and Conti Streets.

RECORDER,	SALARY.
ROBERT LEGIER,	$4,000

Residence, 929 Marigny Street.

Office established by the Constitution of 1879, Art. 144.

Emile Leonard, Deputy Recorder	$1,800
J. J. Haggarty, Certificate Clerk	1,200
W. L. Gordon, Certificate Clerk	1,200
Geo. L. Miller, Certificate Clerk	1,200
Robt. Scott, Certificate Clerk	1,200
M. O. Duplantier, Certificate Clerk	1,200
Wm. J. Kavanaugh, Certificate Clerk	1,000
Wm. McCue, Recording Clerk	1,200
Robt. Dunn, Recording Clerk	1,000
Geo. W. Long, Recording Clerk	1,000
Achille Blaise, Recording Clerk	1,000
Eugene King, Recording Clerk	1,000
W. O. Hart, Attorney	600
Geo. Brinkmann, Porter	600
A. Abadie, Watchman	600

The above salaries are paid out of the Judicial Expense Fund, on the approval of the Mayor.

CITY COURTS.

JUDGES FIRST CITY COURT.

Elected by the people; term four years; salary $2,500 each.

Hon. Wynne O. Rogers, Division "A"; Residence, 131 S. Derbigny Street.

Hon. R. H. Downing, Division "B"; Residence, 1837 Upperline Street.
Hon. Philip J. Patorno, Division "C"; Residence, 736 Barracks Street.

JUDGE SECOND CITY COURT.

	SALARY.
Hon. Thos. F Maher; Residence, 232 Morgan Street	$1,200

CLERKS OF COURTS.

	SALARY.
Louis Brehn, First City; Bond, $5,000	$1,800
F. T. Girard, Second City; Bond, $5,000	1,200

DEPUTY CLERKS.

	SALARY.
V. Gruber, First City	$1,200
J. Albright, First City	1,200
F. White, First City	1,200
P. Mitchell, First City	900
M. D. Lucas, First City	900

The salaries of the above Clerks are paid out of the Judicial Expense Fund, on approval of the Mayor.

CONSTABLE.

Elected by the people.

	SALARY.
Chas. R. Kennedy, Bond $5,000	Fees.

DEPUTY CONSTABLES.

Geo. W. Prados, Chief Deputy.
A. D. Bernoudy.
Henry Desmare.
John Bavilla.
F. White.
Jos. Folger.
A. J. Smith.
J. J. McGuiness.
Emile Nick.
Oscar Bozant.
John Sickinger.
Victor Gerodais.
R. E. Fortier.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The system, as now organized for white pupils, consists of 1 Normal, and 3 High Schools, 1 for boys and 2 for girls, designated as Secondary Schools, and 43 Grammar and Primary, and 13 Primary Schools, designated as Elementary Schools. 12 Primary Schools for colored pupils, designated as Elementary Schools. Of the 69 buildings occupied, 7 are rented, 1 donated, and 61 are the property of the city.

During the month of October, 28,534 pupils were admitted. Of this number, 24,447 are white and 4,185 are colored. These figures show an increase in the white admissions, but a decrease in the colored.

The 24,447 white pupils are distributed as follows: 196 girls in the Normal School, 274 boys in McDonogh High School No. 1, 468 girls in McDonogh High School No. 2, 249 girls in McDonogh High School No. 3—a total of 1,187 pupils in Secondary Schools. 2,432 boys

and 3,324 girls are in the grammar grades, and 8,413 boys and 8,226 girls are in the primary grades. 369 boys and 398 girls are in the Kindergarten Department. Of the 4,185 colored pupils, 138 boys and 228 girls are in the fifth grade, the highest grade in the colored schools. 1,844 boys and 1,975 girls are in the primary grades. Of the 28.534 admissions, 1,187, or 4 per cent of the total enrollment, are in Secondary Schools; 6,118, or 24 1-2 per cent are in the grammar grades; 20,446, or 71 1-2 per cent, are in the primary grades.

To instruct these 28,534 pupils 791 teachers are employed, an average of 36 pupils to a teacher. Of course this average does not represent the actual number being taught by each teacher; conditions and environments are different in different localities, therefore some teachers are teaching more than the average, and others less.

There are 683 white teachers assigned as follows:

12 male, 42 female, or 8 per cent of the total number, are in Secondary Schools.

1 male, 171 females, or 25 per cent, are in grammar grades.

457 females, or 67 per cent, are in primary grades and Kindergarten departments.

3 Supervisors each, of Music and Drawing, and 32 Cadets.

There are 68 colored teachers, 5 male, 5 female, or 14 per cent, in 5th grade work.

1 male, 57 females, or 86 per cent, are in primary grades.

1 Supervisor of Music and Drawing.

754 boys and girls are in attendance in the 8th grade this session, which is the largest enrollment of pupils in said grade in the history of the schools.

In a few localities the attendance is larger than the *school accommodations*; this is especially so in the

Sixth District in McDonogh No. 7, in the Second District in Wm. O. Rogers, in the Third District, in Jefferson Davis and Gayarre. McDonogh No. 7 will be relieved of this congestion next session, through the liberality of our good citizen, Mr. Frank T. Howard. It is expected that the McDonogh Commissioners will erect a school building in the Second District to be ready for occupancy at the opening of next session, this will relieve the congested condition of Wm. O. Rogers School.

Notwithstanding the crowded condition of some of the schools, there are about thirteen hundred unoccupied seats in the schools. In the First District, Clio, Franklin, McDonogh No. 13, S. J. Peters, can seat at least 400 additional pupils.

In the second District, Beauregard, McDonogh No. 18, McDonogh No. 28, three hundred. In the Third District, T. J. Semmes, McDonogh No. 19, McDonogh No. 3, 250. In the Sixth District, Audubon, 125. In the Seventh District, McDonogh No 23, 75.

The daily session of the grammar and 3rd and 4th grades of the primary departments is from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and of the 1st and 2nd grades from 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., with one hour recess and 15 minutes intermission during the morning session. This gives a daily working session of 4 3-4 hours, or 1,425 minutes per week for grammar and 3rd and 4th grades, and a daily working session of 4 1-4 hours, or 1,275 minutes per week for 1st and 2nd grades.

The accompanying tabulated statement of studies and time allotted for same per week will be found instructive and interesting.

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME PER WEEK

STUDIES AND GRADES.

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Algebra and Arithmetic	250							
Arithmetic		250	250	250	240	240	265	265
English	240	240	240	240	250	250	250	250
Composition	30	30	30	30				
Etymology	90	90						
Spelling			110	110	100	100	75	75
Reading	200	200	120	120	225	225	200	200
History	110	110	110	110				
History Stories					50	50	50	50
Geography	110	110	110	110	200	152	100	100
History of Louisiana	30	30	30	30				
Physiology	30	30	30	30	20	20	15	15
Drawing	55	55	55	55	60	60	60	60
Penmanship			60	60	60	100	90	90
Nature Study	60	60	60	60	60	80	60	60
Music	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Declamation and Readings	110	110	110	110	50	38		
Physical Education	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

Figures in columns denote minutes per week.

This statement shows that the essentials have received the most careful consideration, and that music and drawing combined receive but 110 to 120 minutes per week of the 1,425 minutes allotted for study and recitation, which is less than 10 per cent of the whole time.

Music and drawing have educational values which are recognized by educators and teachers everywhere, and have now ceased to be considered fads or frills. One trains the eye and the hand; the other, the whole body into sweet accord with all the world.

Estimated expenditures for year 1902, $510,573.39.

ATTENDANCE.

Number of pupils enrolled during the session of 1901-1902 was 31,205.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

OFFICERS.

ERNEST B. KRUTTSCHNITT, *President.*
CHARLES L. C. DE FUENTES, *Vice-President.*
EDWARD A. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
GEORGE B. PENROSE, *Treasurer.*

WARREN EASTON ..... *Superintendent.*
JOHN R. CONNIFF ..... *Ass't Superintendent.*
NICHOLAS BAUER ..... *Ass't Superintendent.*
THOMAS N. GILMORE ..... *Inspector.*

DIRECTORS.

	Term Expires.
Louis P. Ault, U. S. Customhouse	1906
James A. Brennan, 630 Gravier Street	1906
Dr. J. Ernest Capdau, 940 Elysian Fields	1904
Thomas W. Castleman, 113 Bourbon Street	1903
Charles L. C. DeFuentes, Room 5, cor. Baronne and Gravier Streets	1905
William C. Faust, 809 Common Street	1905
William Frantz, 833 Canal Street	1906
George Herbert, Jr., 209 Olivier Street, Algiers	1903
Adam Junker, 8241 Oak Street	1905
Edward F. Kohnke, 507 South Peters Street	1906
Ernest B. Kruttschnitt, Hennen Building	1904
Chandler C. Luzenberg, Hennen Building	1903
Alfred Moss, 314 Camp Street	1905
Henry R. Pedarre, 420 Camp Street	1904
Frank L. Place, 704 Morris Building	1906
Harry L. Sease, 426 Delaronde Street, Algiers	1903
William L. Sirjacques, 1333 Julia Street	1903
Thomas J. Stanton, 215 Gravier Street	1905
James G. Swarbrick, 321 Camp Street	1904
Andrew H. Wilson, Masonic Temple	1904

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Hon. Paul Capdevielle ..... Mayor.
Hon. George B. Penrose ..... Treasurer.
Hon. Vital Tujague ..... Comptroller.

LOCATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Normal, Constance and Gaiennie Streets, Second Ward.

High School No. 1, Calliope, between Prytania and *St. Charles Streets*, Second Ward.

High School No. 2, Jackson and Chippewa Streets, Tenth Ward.

High School No. 3, Esplanade and Bourbon Streets, Sixth Ward.

McDONOGH SCHOOLS.

No. 1, Laurel, between Philip and First Streets, Tenth Ward.

No. 2, Mandeville, between Rampart and St. Claude Streets, Eighth Ward.

No. 3, Spain, between Rampart and St. Claude Streets, Eighth Ward.

No. 4, Alix and Barthelmy Streets, (Algiers), Fifteenth Ward.

No. 5, Verret, between Market and Jackson Streets (Algiers), Fifteenth Ward.

No. 6, Camp and Berlin Streets, Twelfth Ward.

No. 7 (boys), Milan and Chestnut Streets, Twelfth Ward.

No. 7 (girls), Milan and Chestnut Streets, Twelfth Ward.

No. 8, Constance and Ninth Streets, Eleventh Ward.

No. 9, Onzaga and Rocheblave Streets, Seventh Ward.

No. 10, Baronne and First Streets, Eleventh Ward.

No. 11, Prieur and Palmyra Streets, Third Ward.

No. 12, Rampart and Pauline Streets, Ninth Ward.

No. 13, Rampart and Girod Streets, Third Ward.

No. 14 (boys), Peters Avenue, between Camp and Chestnut Streets, Fourteenth Ward.

No. 14 (girls), Peters Avenue, between Camp and Chestnut Streets, Fourteenth Ward.

No. 15, Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy *Streets, Sixth* Ward.

No. 16, Bourbon, between St. Claude and Marais Streets, Seventh Ward.

No. 17, Bienville, between Prieur and Johnson Streets, Fourth Ward.

No. 18, Rampart, between St. Louis and Toulouse Streets, Fifth Ward.

No. 19, Tricou and Douglas Streets, Ninth Ward.

No. 20, Jackson and Freret Streets, Tenth Ward.

No. 23, Carrollton Avenue, between Hampson and Maple Streets, Sixteenth Ward.

No. 24, Adams, between Commercial and Pearl Streets, Sixteenth Ward.

No. 28, Esplanade and Grand Route St. John, Sixth Ward.

No. 30, Gravier and Miro Streets, Third Ward.

Memorial, Chestnut and Lyons Streets, Thirteenth Ward.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Audubon School, Audubon, between Elizabeth and Meadow Streets, Fourteenth Ward.

Bayou Road School, Bayou Road and Derbigny Streets, Sixth Ward.

Beauregard School, Canal, between Olympia and St. Patrick Streets, Fourth Ward.

Belleville School, corner Belleville and Pelican, Fifteenth Ward.

Clio School, 1536 Clio Street, Second Ward.

Chestnut School, Chestnut, between Jackson and Philip Streets, Sixteenth Ward.

East End School, East End Lake Shore, Seventeenth Ward.

Frank T. Howard (donated by Mr. Howard), Cleveland Avenue and Lopez Street, Third Ward.

Fisk School, Franklin and Perdido Streets, Third Ward.

First Street School, First, between St. Thomas and Rousseau Streets, Eleventh Ward.

Franklin School, St. Charles, between Girod and Julia Streets, Third Ward.

Gayarre School, Robertson and Art Streets, Eighth Ward.

Gentilly School, Gentilly, near Elysian Fields and Metairie Road, Seventh Ward.

Jackson School (boys), Magazine and Terpsichore Streets, First Ward.

Jackson School (girls), Magazine and Terpsichore Streets, First Ward.

Jefferson Davis School, Johnson, between Bourbon and Touro Streets, Seventh Ward.

Judah P. Benjamin School, Fourth, between Magnolia and Clara, Eleventh Ward.

Jefferson School, Annunciation, between Bordeaux and Valence Streets, Thirteenth Ward.

Lawton School (white), Cut-Off Road, Fifteenth Ward.

Lawton School (colored), Cut-Off Road, Fifteenth Ward.

Laurel School, Philip Street, corner Laurel, Tenth Ward.

Lee School, Lee Station, Ninth Ward.

Live Oak School, Constance and Ninth Streets, Eleventh Ward.

Live Oak Annex School, Fourth and Chippewa Streets, Eleventh Ward.

Marigny School, between Villere and Urquhart Streets, Eighth Ward.

McCarthy School, Pauline, between Chartres and *Royal, Ninth* Ward.

Magnolia School, Carondelet, between Philip and Jackson, Tenth Ward.

Paulding School, Constance and Gaiennie Streets, Second Ward.

Pontchartrain School, Columbia Street, Milneburg, Seventh Ward.

Robertson School, Robertson and Bienville Streets, Fourth Ward.

Rutledge, Stanton Plantation, Fifteenth Ward.

Robt. E. Lee, Carrollton Avenue and Birch, Sixteenth Ward.

Samuel J. Peters, Magnolia, between Cypress and Perrilliat Streets, Third Ward.

St. Philip School, St. Philip, between Royal and Bourbon Streets, Sixth Ward.

St. Mary School, St. Mary, between Rousseau and St. Thomas Streets, Tenth Ward.

Thos. J. Semmes, Jordan Avenue, between Rampart and St. Claude, Ninth Ward.

Webster, Dryades and Erato, Second Ward.

W. O. Rogers, St. Philip and Tonti Streets, Sixth Ward.

Washington, Chartres and Piety, Ninth Ward.

Zachary Taylor, Erato, between Baronne and Dryades, Second Ward.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Organized August 22, 1894, under Act 83 of 1894.

BOARD AND OFFICERS FOR 1903.

PAUL CAPDEVIELLE, Mayor and Ex-officio President.

H. Miester, Commissioner Third Municipal District; Term expires Dec. 15, 1903.

Jos. Flandry, Commissioner Second Municipal District: Term expires Dec. 5, 1905.

B. P. Sullivan, Commissioner at Large, Upper District; Term expires Dec. 15, 1905.

George Eike, Commissioner at Large, Lower District: Term expires Dec. 15, 1905.

Andrew Fitzpatrick, Commissioner First Municipal District; Term expires Dec. 15, 1904.

Peter Doerr, Commissioner Fourth Municipal District: Term expires Dec. 15, 1908.

Louis J. Peterson, Commissioner Fifth Municipal District; Term expires Dec. 15, 1902; re-elected.

P. A. Cooney, Commissioner Sixth Municipal District: Term expires Dec. 15, 1906.

C. B. Fisher, Commissioner Seventh Municipal District: Term expires Dec. 15, 1907.

F. E. Bishop, Commissioner Police and Public Buildings, ex-officio.

	Salary Per Month.
E. A. O'Sullivan, Attorney	
John B. Sheehan, Secretary and Treasurer	$125
Jos. T. DeGrange, Department Physician	
E. A. White, Veterinary Surgeon	45
Daniel Rowe, Messenger	60
Thos. O'Connor, Chief Engineer	250
A. J. Lynch, Assistant Engineer, First Fire District	150
J. D. Donovan, Assistant Engineer, Second Fire District	150
Thos. O'Neil, Assistant Engineer, Third Fire District	150
Tim. Daly, Assistant Engineer, Fourth Fire District	100

aetjer, Assistant Engineer, Fifth Fire Dis
.... 100
ason, Master Machinist 100
wn, Store-keeper 60

NUMBER OF COMPANIES.

.... 27
l Ladders 8
Companies 18
wer 1
Engine 1

Companies 28

gineer 1
Engineers 5
and Treasurer 1
.... 1
y Surgeon 1
Chief Engineer 1
achinist 1
er 1
r 1
.... 209
of Horses 147
ıber of men 303

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Established by Act 63 of 1888, as amended by Act 85 of 1896.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Paul Capdevielle, Mayor, President; Term expires Dec. 9, 1904.

William Murray, First District; Term expires Feb. 19, 1913.

A. S. LeClerc, Second District; Term expires Feb. 19, 1913.

P. A. Capdau, President Pro Tem., Third District; Term expires Feb. 19, 1905.

W. W. Chapman, Fourth District; Term expires Feb. 19, 1909.

Louis A. Hymel, Fifth District; Term expires Feb. 19, 1909.

John McGraw, Sixth District; Term expires Feb. 19, 1905.

Jacob Nienaber, Seventh District; Term expires Aug. 30, 1910.

Frank E. Bishop, Commissioner Police and Public Buildings; Term expires December, 1904.

Chas. E. Donnaud, Secretary and Treasurer; at pleasure of the Board.

John Journee, Superintendent and Chief.

Secretary to Superintendent	1
Clerk to Superintendent	1
Assistant Clerk to Superintendent	1
Secretary to Board	1
Police Surgeon	1
Chief of Detectives	1
Detectives	8
Captains	5
Sergeants	15
Corporals	*

Chief Operator	1
Operators	20
Porters	23
Station Clerks	6
Clerk Police Board	1
Stablemen	10
Patrolmen	193
Supernumerary Patrolmen	38
Supernumerary Clerks	6
	359

PRIVATE POLICE.

There is also a private police institution in this city known as Boylan's Detective Agency and Protective Police, of which William J. O'Connor is principal. This organization was established October 1st, 1880, under the auspices of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, by the late Captain Michael J. Farrell, who, on his death in 1885, was succeeded as Principal by the late Col. Thomas N. Boylan, who in turn was succeeded at his death by Captain William J. O'Connor, May 20, 1902.

The main office is at No. 636 Gravier Street, corner of St. Charles Street, and the branch stations are located as follows:

One on river front at head of Jackson Avenue; one at corner Josephine and Carondelet Streets; and Mandeville Station on river front, between Marigny and Mandeville Streets.

That portion of the force employed along the river front is known as the Harbor Protection Police and is identified with the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the Principal of the Agency being known as Chief of the Harbor Protection Police.

The patrolmen watch inward and outward cargoes on *the wharves and docks,* and the decks of vessels in port,

night and day; have charge at night of the yards and freight sheds of the Southern Pacific Railroad, Texas and Pacific Railroad, and the New Orleans and North Eastern R. R.; watch nearly all stores in the business section; and also have patrols in the residential portion of the city. The men are rounded up by Captains, Sergeants and Corporals, and in the business section there is electric signal boxes, from which the officers send in signals every half-hour. All the banks are guarded by the Agency and the watchmen of these institutions are additionally supervised by its roundsmen. Additionally, the Agency operates the Holmes Electric Burglar Alarm System (which has been adopted by the United States Government and now protects the United States Treasury at Washington, and the new United States Mint at Philadelphia) from its central office. The leading banks and jewelry stores are protected by this Electric Burglar Alarm System.

The late Superintendent of Police David C. Hennessey was Superintendent of the Agency from January 1st, 1885, to May, 1888, when he was selected Superintendent of City Police.

The present Principal, William J. O'Connor, has been identified with the police of this city since December 15th, 1867, when he was appointed on the City Police, and on October 1st, 1880, resigned the force and was the first patrolman employed by the Agency. From patrolman he won promotion through the different grades; being appointed Captain on Sept. 1st, 1884, and served as such until May 1st, 1893, when he became Superintendent, and continued as such until May 20th, 1902, when he assumed control as Principal.

William J. O'Connor, Principal.
Harry S. Michel, Secretary and Assistant to Principal.
James Kenney, Superintendent.
James W. Brunswick, Captain.
Chas. Wardle, Sergeant.
Robt. A. Briard, Sergeant.
Wm. J. Cotton, Corporal.
T. H. Hilbert, Corporal.
J. E. Doskey, Corporal.
S. B. Dodds, Corporal.
The force numbers about one hundred patrolmen.

TOURO-SHAKSPEARE ALMSHOUSE.

The Touro-Shakspeare Almshouse, formerly the Shakspeare Almshouse, occupies the four squares of ground, measuring 600 x 460 feet, bounded by South Rampart, St. David, Joseph and Nashville Avenue; valued at $80,000. It is a public institution and receives $7,500 per annum from the city.

A Board of five Managers is appointed by the Mayor and the Council, who entrust to them the running of the entire establishment.

The number of inmates, including male and female, average 130.

LIST OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

(As it Appears on the Assessment Rolls and Estimated Valuation of Same.)

COMPILED FROM THE LIST OF THE CITY PROPERTY FURNISHED THE CITY COUNCIL, AUGUST 7TH, 1900, BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, WITH *VALUATION THEREOF* BY THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

FIRST MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

ENGINE HOUSES.

Engine House No. 1, Square 45, Hunter Street	$2,000
Water Tower House No. 1, Square 221, Carondelet Street	7,000
H. and L. Co. No. 2, Square 219, Girod Street	5,000
Engine House No. 2, Square 235, Julia Street	6,000
Engine House No. 5, Square 163, Magazine Street	10,000
Engine House No. 6, Square 158, Magazine Street	7,000
Chemical House No. 11, Square ——, Perdido Street	2,100
Engine House No. 12, Square 40, Tchoupitoulas Street	6,000
Engine House No. 13, Square 221, Perdido Street	5,000
Engine House No. 14, Square 339, Common Street	4,000
H. and L. House No. 8, Square 214, Calliope Street	2,500
Engine House No. 20, Square 251, Thalia Street	5,000
Engine House No. 26, Square ——, S. Broad Street	6,000

SCHOOLS.

Jackson School, Square 152, Magazine and Terpsichore Streets	$30,000
Normal School, (old site), Square 253, Erato, Baronne, Dryades and Clio Streets	8,000

Webster School, Square 279, Dryades and Erato Streets	50,000
Franklin School, Square 180, St. Charles Street	20,000
Fisk School, Square 332, Franklin and Perdido Streets	8,000
Normal Training School, Constance and Gaiennie Streets	20,000
Boys' High School No. 1, Calliope Street	40,000
McDonogh School No. 11, Prieur and Palmyra Streets	30,000
McDonogh School No. 13, Rampart and Girod Streets	40,000
McDonogh School No. 30, Gravier and Miro Streets	28,000
S. J. Peters School, Magnolia between Cypress and Perrilliat Streets	25,000

PUBLIC SQUARES.

Annunciation	$50,000
Coliseum	125,000
Lafayette	125,000
Cleveland	50,000

MARKETS.

Dryades	$50,000
St. Mary's	20,000
Poydras	50,000
Poydras (front of)	5,000
Pilie	25,000
Claiborne	10,000

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

City Hall .....
Police Station, Chippewa and Terpsichore...
Library Building, Camp and Lafayette.....
City Police Jail .....
New Courthouse and Jail, Tulane and Gravier ....

OTHER PROPERTY.

Batture Miss. R. Water, St. James, Celeste and Nun, two squares .....
Batture Miss. R., Pilie, Terpsichore and Henderson, one square .....
Triangle, Prytania, Urania and Felicity.....
Baronne, Dryades, Melpomene and Terpsichore, lot No. 21, 249 .....
Lots 23 and 24, square 251 .....
Intersection Melpomene Canal, drainage machine ....
Front, Fulton, N. Market and S. Market, one square, No. 10.....
Fulton, Peters, N. Market, S. Market, one square, No. 22 .....
Lopez, Rendon, Erato and Thalia, one square, No. 515 .....
Rendon, Washington and Erato, triangle, square No. 516 .....
Rendon, Hagan Avenue, Washington and Erato, one square, No. 518 .....
Hagan Avenue, Clio, Washington, one square, No. 522 .....
Julia, Pilie, Miss. R. and St. Joseph, lots 1 and 11, square 29 A ....

Pilie, Water, Girod and Notre Dame, one square, 27 A	20,000
Mississippi River, Water, Gravier and Poydras, one square	25,000
Water, Delta, Gravier and Poydras, one square, No. 3 A	25,000
Willow, Claiborne and Poydras, square 444, lots 1 and 2	500
Dupre, White, Perdido and Poydras, square 615, lot 10	50
Poydras, Dupre, Gayoso and Perdido, square No. 624, lots 1 and 10	750
Poydras, Salcedo, Gayoso, Perdido, square 639	375
Salcedo, Lopez, Perdido and Poydras, square No. 650	300
Lopez, Rendon, Perdido and Poydras, square 666, lots 1 and 10	375
Hagan Avenue, Rendon, Perdido and Poydras, square 675	750
Hagan Avenue, Clark, Perdido and Poydras, square 691	375
Genois, Clark, Gravier and Perdido, square 701	300
Genois, Telemachus, Gravier, New Canal, square 716	300
Cortez, Telemachus, Gravier, New Canal, square 734	300
Cortez, Scott, Gravier, New Canal, square 740	300
Pierce, Scott, Gravier, New Canal, square 747	300
Mississippi River, Water, Canal and Gravier, one square	25,000

Water, Delta, Canal, Gravier, one square....	25,000
Broad, White, Tulane and Palmyra, lots 38 and 39, square 606	200
Total	$1,506,675

SECOND MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

ENGINE HOUSES.

Engine House No. 3, square 289, Bayou Road and Galvez	$5,000
Hook and Ladder No. 4, square 123, N. Basin Street	3,000
Engine House No. 7, square 68, Dauphine Street	6,000
Engine House No. 10, square 113, Dumaine Street	7,000
Chemical House No. 10, square 578, Alexander Street	6,000
Engine House No. 21, square 210, Claiborne Street	7,000

SCHOOLS.

Girls' High School No. 3, Esplanade and Bourbon	$22,000
McDonogh No. 15, Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy	28,000
McDonogh No. 17, Bienville, between Prieur and Johnson	35,000
McDonogh No. 18, Rampart, St. Louis and Toulouse	35,000
McDonogh No. 28, square 437, Esplanade and Mystery	10,000

Beauregard School, square 598, Canal Street.	10,000
Wm. O. Rogers School, square 293, S.. Philip and Conti Streets	10,000
St. Philip School, square 56, St. Philip Street	8,000
Robertson School, Robertson and Bienville..	12,000

PUBLIC SQUARES.

Jackson Square	$50,000
Beauregard Square	20,000
City Park	100,000

MARKETS.

French Meat Market	$50,000
French Fish Market	25,000
French Vegetable Market	50,000
French Fruit Market	10,000
Treme Market	20,000
Suburban	8,000
Rocheblave	8,000

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mortgage and Conveyance Office, Royal and Bienville Streets	$20,000
City Court House (Jackson Square)	25,000
City Court House (Jackson Square)	25,000

OTHER PROPERTY.

Canal, Crossman, Delta, Water, 1 square....	$40,000
Mississippi River, Wells, Customhouse, Bienville, 1 square, A	30,000

Front, Wells, Customhouse, Bienville, 1 square, B. .....
Front, Wells, Conti, Bienville, 1 square, C .....
Mississippi River, Wells, Conti, Bienville, 1 square, D. .....
Front, Clay, Conti, St. Louis, 1 square, E .....
Mississippi River, Wells, Conti, St. Louis, triangle .....
New Metairie, Calhoun, Conti and Memphis, 1 square, 656 .....
Hagan Avenue Drainage Machine .....
Orleans Drainage Machine .....
Opening of Barracks Street, 2 irregular lots, squares 174 and 175 .....
Derbigny, Roman, Bayou Road, Barracks, Esplanade and Milne Road, squares 230 and 231 .....

Total ..... $

THIRD MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

ENGINE HOUSES.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, Square 162, Mandeville Street .....
Engine House No. 8, St. Roch Avenue .....
Engine House No. 9, Square 4, Esplanade Avenue .....
Engine House No. 24, Dauphine Street.....

SCHOOLS.

ı No. 2, Mandeville, between Ram-	
nd St. Claude Streets	$15,000
ı No. 3, Spain, between Rampart	
t. Claude	15,000
ı No. 9, Onzaga and Rocheblave	
;	10,000
ı No. 12, Rampart and Pauline....	20,000
ı No. 16, Bourbon, between St.	
: and Marais	4,000
ı No. 19, Tricou and Douglas	
;	3,000
Davis, Johnson, between Bourbon	
ouro	20,000
Marigny, between Villere and Art	
;	3,500
:obertson and Art Streets	20,000
n, Chartres and Piety Streets.....	4,000
Pauline, between Chartres and	
....	2,000
entilly Station	4,000
ain, Columbia Street, Milneburg..	2,000
emmes, Jordan Avenue, St. Claude	
ampart	20,000

PUBLIC SQUARES.

n	$15,000
....	200
ıce Place	100
ıl Place	100
ıare	100
are	100
....	22,000
Place	100

MARKETS.

St. Bernard Market	$5,000
Labretonne	3,000
Delamore	2,000
Guillotte	1,500
St. Roch	2,000

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Police Station, Elysian Fields, between Royal and Dauphine Streets	$3,000

OTHER PROPERTY.

Laharpe Station, St. Bernard Avenue, Villere triangle	$500
Onzaga, St. Bernard Avenue, Prieur and Johnson, square 903, lot 8	150
Aubry, O'Reilly, Johnson and Galvez, triangle, square 1034	1,000
D'Abadie and Johnson, 1 lot, square 1036	150
Onzaga, Lapeyrouse, Johnson and Galvez, square 1307	1,000
Kerlerec, Galvez and Miro Streets (irregular), square 1043	500
St. Bernard, Havana, Genius and Liberal (triangle), lot 49	250
DeSoto, Esplanade, Broad and Seventh Streets, lot 4, square 1521	500
Esplanade, Lepage, Dupre, Gayoso (Point), square 1524	150
Gentilly Road, Elysian Fields, Cato and Solon, Cato and Frenchmen, square 2847	200
Mandeville to Elysian Fields, Front and	

Peters Streets, 1 square	6,000
Clouet, Louisa, Urquhart and Villere Streets, square 525	1,500
Pauline, Independence, Solidelle and Japonica Streets, square 861	100
Total	$231,700

FOURTH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

ENGINE HOUSES.

Lafayette H. and L. Co., No. 1, Jackson Avenue	$6,000
Engine House No. 22, Laurel Street	7,000
Engine House No. 23, Washington Avenue	5,000
Engine House No. 27, St. Andrew Street	7,000

SCHOOLS.

St. Mary, St. Mary, between Rousseau and St. Thomas Streets	$2,000
Laurel, Laurel and Philip Streets	45,000
McDonogh No. 1, Laurel, between Philip and First Streets	20,000
Live Oak, Constance and Ninth Streets	25,000
McDonogh No. 8, Constance and Ninth Streets	25,000
Chestnut, Chestnut, between Jackson and Philip	20,000
Magnolia, Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip Streets	15,000
McDonogh No. 10, Baronne and First Streets	25,000

Judah P. Benjamin, Fourth, between Magnolia and Clara Streets .....
McDonogh No. 20, Jackson and Freret Streets .....
Thomy Lafon (burnt), Howard, between Harmony and Seventh Streets .....
Girls' High School, McDonogh High School No. 2, Jackson and Chippewa Streets ....

PUBLIC SQUARES.

Clay Square .....
Morris Park .....

MARKETS.

Soraparu Market .....
Ninth Street Market .....
Magazine Market .....
Second Street Market .....
Keller Market .....

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Police Station, Rousseau Street .....
Police Station, St. Andrew Street .....

OTHER PROPERTY.

Coliseum, Prytania, Sixth and Washington, (Lafayette Cemetery No. 1) .....
Coliseum, Prytania, Washington and Fourth, square 197, lot 15 .....
Park, triange, square 223 .....
Saratoga, Washington, Franklin and Sixth, *Fafayette* Cemetery No. 2 .....

Freret, Locust, Sixth, Seventh, square 360...	1,000
Magnolia, Locust, Sixth, Seventh, square 363	1,000
Magnolia, Clara, St. Andrew, Felicity, square 374	500
Derbigny, Roman, Third, Washington, 2 squares, Nos. 420, 421	4,000
Total	$472,000

FIFTH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

ENGINE HOUSES.

Hook and Ladder No. 6, Verret Street	$1,500
Engine House No. 16, Opelousas Avenue....	7,000
Engine House No. 17, Delaronde Street	6,000

SCHOOLS.

McDonogh No. 4, Alix and Barthelmy Streets	$8,000
McDonogh No. 5, Verret, betweeen Market and Jackson Streets	5,000
Belleville, Belleville and Pelican Streets.....	25,000
Lawton (two schools), Cut Off and McLellanville Streets	2,500

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Courthouse	$20,000

MARKET.

St. John.	$2,000

OTHER PROPERTY.

Bouny, Delaronde, Pelican Avenue and Seguin Streets, square 8, lots 1 and 2	$400
Verret, near Delaronde Street, lot 11, square 17	800
Brooklyn, Teche, Lawrence and Ptolemy, square 246	500
Total	$78,700

SIXTH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

ENGINE HOUSES.

Hook and Ladder No. 5, Marengo Street....	$4,000
Engine House No. 4, Foucher Street	1,200
Chemical No. 6, Magazine, between Milan and Berlin Streets	4,000
Engine House No. 11, Napoleon Avenue and Pitt Street	6,000

SCHOOLS.

McDonogh No. 6, Camp and Berlin Streets..	$24,000
McDonogh No. 7, boys and girls, Milan and Chestnut Streets	50,000
McDonogh No. 14, (two schools), Peters Avenue, between Camp and Chestnut Streets	50,000
Jefferson School, Annunciation, between Bordeaux and Valence Streets	18,000
Building, "New," Cor. Webster and Perrier Streets	45,000

PUBLIC SQUARES.

Lawrence Square, Napoleon Avenue	$45,000
Samuel Square, Napoleon Avenue, near Saratoga Street	6,000
Murray Square, Napoleon Avenue	10,000
Audubon Park	1,000,000

MARKETS.

Jefferson Market	$5,000

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Fink Asylum, Camp, Chestnut, Amelia and Antoine Streets	$25,000
Shakespeare Alms House	75,000
Boys' House of Refuge	30,000
N. O. Home for Incurables	20,000

OTHER PROPERTY.

Tchoupitoulas, Annunciation, Foucher and Antonine	$2,000
Perrier, Prytania, Joseph, Arabella, lots Nos. 15 to 18, square 43	1,100
Cornelius, Saratoga, Arabella, Nashville Avenue, square 66	6,000
Saratoga, S. Franklin, Arabella and Nashville, square 69	6,000
Saratoga, S. Franklin, Arabella and Joseph, square 70	5,000
S. Franklin, S. Liberty, Arabella and Joseph, square 71	5,000
S. Liberty, Howard, Arabella and Nashville *Avenue,* square 75	3,000

S. Liberty, Howard, Arabella and Joseph, square 76 .....
Howard, Freret, Arabella and Joseph, square 77 ....
Howard, Freret, Arabella, Nashville Avenue, square 78 .....
Barret, S. Claiborne, Nashville Avenue and Bloomingdale Lane, square 87 .....

Total $1,

SEVENTH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

ENGINE HOUSES.

Engine House Chemical No. 7, Magazine, cor. Calhoun ....
Hook and Ladder No. 7, Dublin Street.....
Engine House Chemical No. 9, Short and Pearl ....
Engine House Chemical No. 12, Fern, cor. Jeanette ....
Engine House No. 19, Maple Street.....
Engine House No. 25, Leonidas Street .....

SCHOOLS.

McDonogh No. 23, Carrollton Avenue (Court House), Square, 2 Schools .....
McDonogh No. 24, Adams bet. Commercial and Pearl .....
Robt. E. Lee, Birch and Carrollton Avenue..

MARKETS.

Carrollton Market .....

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Court House (Including two McDonogh Schools	$100,000

OTHER PROPERTY.

Leonidas, Joliet, Green and Birch, 1 square, No. 208	$3,600
Carrollton Cemetery, 4 squares	5,000
Carrollton Avenue, Dublin, Sycamore and Mobile, 2 squares, Nos. 310, 321	8,000
Dublin, Dante, Alexander, Oleander, Colapissa, 1 square No. 467	1,500
Dublin, Dante, Oleander and Forshey, 1 square, No. 494	1,500
Laurel Grove, Hamilton, Edinburg and Olive, 1 square, No. 525	$500
Revetment, and property at West End, including buildings which will revert to the city in 1905	19,000
Total	$206,300
Grand Total	$4,731,675

CITY BOARDS.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION CITY DEBT.

Established by Act 133 of 1880.

Two Members of the Board appointed by the Governor.

Two Members of the Board appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Two Members of the Board appointed by Speaker of the House.

With the Mayor, Treasurer and Comptroller, Ex-officio Members.

The Board fills all vacancies in their number.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

R. M. Walmsley .....President.
A. Brittin .....Vice-President.
Branch K. Miller .....Attorney.
T. Wolfe, Jr. .....Secretary.
Bernard C. Shields .....Assistant Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Paul Capdevielle, Mayor .....Ex-officio.
V. Tujague, Comptroller .....Ex-officio.
Geo. B. Penrose, Treasurer .....Ex-officio.
A. Brittin,
W. R. Stauffer,
W. T. Hardie.
J. C. Morris.
Chas. Janvier.
R. M. Walmsley.

BONDED CITY DEBT OF NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 30, 1902.

NAME	Amount	Maturity	Interest	Annual Interest
Constitutional Bonds, Coupon	$9,882,000			
" " Registered Certificates	118,000			
	$10,000,000	1942, July 1	4 %	$400,000
Premium Bonds	4,526,440	Annually.	5 %	
Public Improvement Bonds	2,400,000	1950, July 1	4 %	96,000
Floating Debt Bonds	233,000	1948, Oct. 1	4 %	9,320
Gold Bonds	117,000	1922, July 1	7 %	8,190
Carrollton	50	1902, Nov. 1	8 %	4
Street Improvement	10,000	1911, Aug. 1	7 30/100 %	730
Total Bonded Debt	$17,286,490			$514,244
Five % Interest on $4,602,460 Premium Bonds from July 15, 1875, to June 30, 1902, inclusive	6,101,264			

Coupons due January and July	$250,047.50
Coupons due February and August	365.00
Coupons due April and October	6,707.50
Coupons due May and November	2.00

R. M. WALMSLEY, *President.*

T. WOLFE, JR., *Secretary.*

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Established by Act 89 of 1900.

Paul Capdevielle .....Mayor.
Geo. B. Penrose .....Treasurer.
Vital Tujague .....Comptroller.
J. B. Vinet.
J. P. Baldwin.

	SALARY.
J. J. Fowler, Secretary; Residence, 2041 Prytania Street	$2,000
John J. Darrieux, Assistant Secretary; Residence, 827 N. Villere Street	1,200
Andrew Clauss, Messenger; Residence, 2403 St. Ann Street	600

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The New Orleans Public Library, located at No. 610 Camp Street, in the building formerly known as St. Patrick's Hall, which building was converted into a Library by Ordinance No. 10.254 C. S., January 29th. 1895, during the Fitzpatrick Administration. The Library is supported by annual appropriations from the City, by the Fiske and Hernsheim endowments and by rents of unoccupied rooms in the building. The library contains about 50,000 books. The circulation is about 100,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Paul Capdevielle, Mayor .....Ex-officio President.
Prof. J. H. Dillard .....Vice-President.

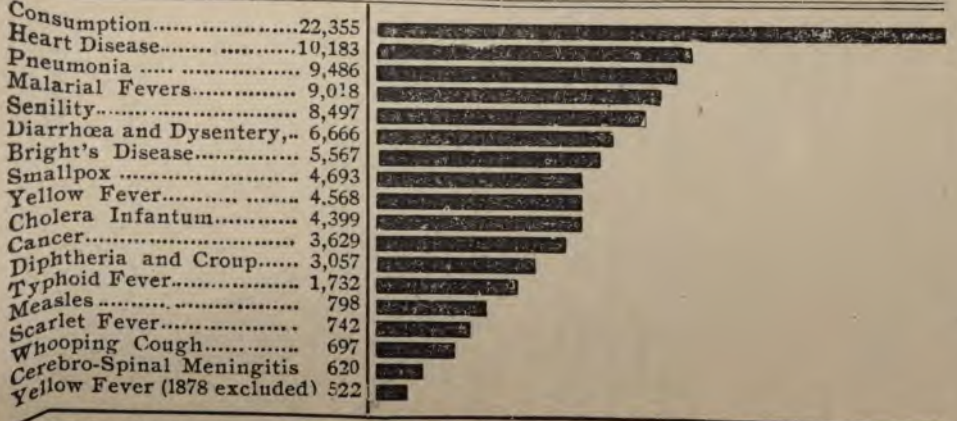
F. G. Ernst .....Secretary and Treasurer.
William Beer .....Librarian.
John Fitzpatrick.
Adolph Katz.
Albert Baldwin, Jr.
T. A. Lelong.
Geo. W. Flynn.

CITY BOARD OF HEALTH.

Established by Act 192 of 1898. The Board requires annually for ordinary running expenses about $50,000. Its revenue is derived from fees for the registration of births, deaths and marriages, marriage licenses, record copies, and sanitary measures requiring permits, meat inspection fees, laundry inspection fees and recorders' fines for violation of health ordinances. Its expenses are far in excess of the revenues and the deficit has to be paid by the City.

The following extract is taken from the Report of the Board of Health of May, 1902:

COMPARATIVE DIAGRAM—Based on Table of Deaths for 26 Years.



Deducting the deaths of the big epidemic of 1878, we find yellow fever in New Orleans to be less fatal than measles or whooping cough.

And prominent among the causes of death for the last quarter of a century—fifth in rank—stands senility or old age; natural death—death without disease.

Glancing backward for a period of five years we find the white mortality progressively diminishing. This period includes the yellow fever of 1897, 1898 and 1899, and shows that this once-dreaded disease is no longer worthy a place of dignity in our statistics as a life destroyer.

In 1897 the yellow fever rate was 1.90; in 1898 it was .20; in 1899 it was .07.

The full significance of these figures is brought out by comparing them with those of the yellow fever years of the past when the disease was known to exist in epidemic form—1853, 1854, 1855, 1867 and 1878.

In 1853 the death rate per 1000 of population from yellow fever alone was 50.90, from all causes it was 102.42.

In 1854 from yellow fever alone it was 15.40; in 1855, 16.80; in 1858, 29.30; in 1867, 17.10; and in 1878, 19.20.

Previous to 1897 the death rate from all causes had always been increased by the presence of yellow fever in epidemic form.

Consumption almost universally heads the list of deaths in large cities and New Orleans is no exception to this general rule, which will continue to operate here and elsewhere until people realize that this disease is not hereditary but is contracted from person to person.

New Orleans is not an ideal home for the consumptive, nor is any other large city.

New Orleans, however, is within easy reach of the "ozone belt" of Louisiana—a region possessing qualities of atmosphere remarkably beneficial to persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

Cholera infantum and the summer diarrhoeas of children prevail to a greater extent in other cities than with us. Our tenement districts do not present the conditions of crowding observed elsewhere, and strange as

it may seem to our Northern friends, our summers, though longer, are cooler and more pleasant than the same season in cities far north of us.

Ninety degrees in the shade, unbearable in many cities, is not more than uncomfortably warm in New Orleans, and death from heat is an uncommon occurrence. Almost surrounded by large bodies of water, and fanned almost continually by breezes, our city enjoys the advantage of atmospheric conditions which admit of great warmth without much discomfort.

Longevity, the great touch-stone of the healthfulness of an urban population, stamps New Orleans as preeminently healthy, senility (natural death) for the past quarter of a century standing fifth in rank on our mortuary records.

It would be difficult to properly credit the various causes that have contributed to make New Orleans a healthy city. The paving of streets, changing mud holes into modern thoroughfares; the laying out of parks, so aptly and properly called the lungs of a great city; the increased attention paid to domestic hygiene and to sanitation, all of these, and many other causes possibly operating unknown or unobserved, have contributed their share. And when the city enjoys the benefits of that crowning achievement of municipal government—drainage, sewerage and an abundant supply of wholesome water—the death rate will be reduced still further, furnishing additional evidence that Boards of Health are right in constantly and persistently urging the great importance of municipal sanitation, a city's best investment, giving quickest, largest and surest returns for the least outlay of money.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Quitman Kohnke, M. D., Chairman and Health Officer.
Paul Michnard, M. D.
Alfred C. King, M. D.
Arthur Weber, M. D.
Horace U. Beach.

EMPLOYES OF THE BOARD.

Sydney L. Theard, M. D., Sanitary Officer, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. Henry Lanauze, Deputy Recorder of Births, Marriages and Deaths.
T. H. Thorpe, Attorney.
John C. Mims, Chemist.
P. E. Archinard, M. D., Bacteriologist.
Jos. A. O'Hara, M. D., Inspector of Communicable Diseases.
E. A. White, V. M. D., Chief of Food Inspection Service.
Theo. C. Will, Superintendent Sanitary Force.
James T. O'Dowd, Clerk.

The Board also employs 20 sanitary inspectors, 12 food inspectors and a porter. Three police officers are permanently detailed to assist the Board in its sanitary work. The Bacteriologist employs an assistant, clerk and messenger and a porter.

BOARD OF ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

Col. W. H. Byrnes, President; Appointed by the Governor.
Jere Gleason, Registrar of Voters; By virtue of his office.

H. B. McMurray, Civil Sheriff; By virtue of his office.

The above Board is established by Act 152 of 1898, Section 11.

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS.

Established by Act 199 of 1898.

Jere M. Gleason, Registrar; Residence, 2628 Canal Street; Salary, $3,600 per annum, paid by the State.

W. L. Gleason, Chief Clerk; Residence, 2638 Canal Street; Salary, $1,500 per annum.

L. P. Briant, Assistant Clerk; Residence, 1924 Tulane Avenue; Salary, $1,200 per annum.

T. J. Cook, Porter; Residence, 740 Poydras Street; Salary, $600 per annum.

BELT RAILROAD BOARD.

Established by Ordinance 147 N. C. S., adopted August 7, 1900.

Paul Capdevielle, Mayor.

William Mehle, President of Council.

Geo. B. Penrose, Treasurer.

Vital Tujague, Comptroller.

Thos. J. Moulin, Commissioner of Public Works.

Frank P. Bishop, Commissioner of Police and Public Buildings.

W. J. Hardee, City Engineer.

J. A. [redacted], Councilman.

P. J. McMahon, [illegible]

[illegible] by the [illegible] page).

NEW ORLEANS WATER WORKS COMPANY.

F. T. HOWARD, RECEIVER.

The New Orleans Water Works Company has a capital of $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of $100.00 each; of which 3927 are owned by the City of New Orleans. These shares are in custody of the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, which collects all the dividends thereon; under the charter the stockholders, other than the city, choose four directors, and in addition thereto, the Mayor, City Treasurer, and Commissioner of Public Works are ex-officio directors of the company. All water used by the City of New Orleans for public purposes is paid for at the following rate: Sixteen hundred and eighty plugs or openings at $60 per plug and the balance at $45 each. The New Orleans Water Works Co. supplies only the left bank of the Mississippi river; the other part of the city, Algiers, having its own water works, which is operated by an independent contract with the city. The capacity of the water works is 47,000,000 gallons per day. Average daily consumption 15,000,000 gallons.

SEWERAGE AND WATER BOARD.

(CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.)

The Sewerage and Water Board was organized by Act 6, Extra Session of 1899, and a special tax of 2 mills for 42 years on all the real and personal property

solidated the Sewerage and Water Board and the Drainage Board, to be known as the Sewerage and Water Board.

OFFICERS.

Paul Capdevielle, President; City Hall; Residence, 2410 Esplanade Avenue; Phones 437 and 816.

Charles Janvier, President Pro Tem.; Sun Mutual Insurance Co.; Residence, 1445 Webster Street; Phones 986 and 1758.

Geo. G. Earl, General Superintendent; 602 Carondelet Street; Residence, 1307 Valence Street; Phones 1832 and 1679.

F. S. Shields, Temporary Secretary; Residence, 602 Carondelet Street.

Saml. L. Gilmore, City Attorney; Room 10, City Hall; Residence, 6206 St. Charles Avenue; Phone 192.

Charles J. Theard, Special Counsel; Provident Bank Building; Residence, 1328 Esplanade Avenue; Phone Residence, 85.

MEMBERS OF BOARD.

Paul Capdevielle, Mayor; Mayor's Parlor, City Hall; Residence, 2410 Esplanade Avenue; Phones 437 and 816.

William Mehle, Chairman Finance Committee, City Council, Room 11, City Hall; Residence, 2503 St. Charles Avenue; Phones 172 and 1914.

James McRacken, Chairman Budget and Assessment Committee, City Council; 627 Gravier Street; Residence, 1806 Dumaine Street; Phone 3181.

Louis Cucullu, Chairman Water, Drainage & Sewerage Committee, City Council; People's Bank; Residence, 1375 Moss Street; Phone 633.

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[illegible]
[illegible]
Phones [illegible]
[illegible]
Phone [illegible]
[illegible]
Phone ——
[illegible]
[illegible]
Jules J. Fleming and Camp Street: [illegible]
Charles Avenue. Phone [illegible]
Dr. Quitman Kibbler. [illegible]
Cora Building; Residence [illegible]
Phones 574 and [illegible]
A. Dumser. Member [illegible]
Street; Residence, [illegible]
Phones 1253 and [illegible]
Thomas Harrison. Commissioner of [illegible]
delet Street; Residence, [illegible]
Phone ——.
Lewis Johnson; Term 10 years ending [illegible]
First Municipal District; Johnson [illegible]
Residence, 1617 St. Charles Avenue; Phone [illegible]
Wm. Adler; Term 6 years ending October, 1915, Second
Municipal District; State National Bank; Residence,
2231 Canal Street; Phones 884 and 554.
Paul Gelpi; Term 12 years ending October, 1913, Third
Municipal District; 227 Decatur Street; Residence,
133 Esplanade Avenue; Phones 632 and 1867.
Henry G. Hester; Term 12 years ending October, 1913,
Fourth Municipal District; New Orleans Cotton

Exchange; Residence, 1620 St. Mary Street; Phones 316 and 1340.

F. A. Daniels; Term 4 years ending October, 1903, Fifth Municipal District; 320 Carondelet Street; Residence, 226 Olivier Street, Algiers; Phone 348.

Charles Janvier; Term 14 years ending October, 1913, Sixth Municipal District; Sun Mutual Insurance Company; Residence, 1445 Webster Street; Phones 986 and 1758.

Wm. Atkinson; Term 8 years ending October, 1907, Seventh Municipal District; 824 Gravier Street; Residence, 1305 Carrollton Avenue; Phone 2216-12.

Dr. Wm. T. O'Reilly; Term 16 years ending October, 1915; at large, representing Section below Canal Street; 2610 Royal Street; Residence, same; Phone 2906-11.

Geo. G. Friedrichs; Term 18 years ending October, 1917; at large, representing Section above Canal Street; 832 Common Street; Residence, Metairie Road; Phone 2283-11.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

Louis Johnson, Chairman.

Louis Cucullu,
Paul Gelpi,
Dr. Quitman Kohnke,
James McRacken,
Henry G. Hester,
Geo. G. Fredrichs.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Paul Gelpi, Chairman.

R. M. Walmsley,
William Mehle,
William Adler,
F. A. Daniels,
A. Brittin,
Jules C. Koenig.

COMMITTEE ON SEWERAGE & WATER.

James McRacken, Chairman.

Wm. Atkinson,
William Mehle,
Chas. T. Yenni,
F. A. Daniels,
Henry G. Hester,
Dr. Wm. T. O'Reilly.

COMMITTEE ON DRAINAGE.

Louis Cucullu, Chairman.

Jas. McRacken,
A. Brittin,
A. Dumser,
M. Abascal,
Wm. Atkinson,
Thos. Harrison.

MONTHLY PAY ROLL.

Chas. J. Theard, Special Counsel	$.....
F. S. Shields, Acting Secretary	150.00
Irwin Fuerse, Chief Clerk and Stenographer	125.00
Rudolph Herring, Member Board Adv. Eng.	166.66
Geo. W. Fuller, Member Board Adv. Eng.	150.00
Leo. Blessing, Porter	45.00
M. E. Culligan, Sergeant-at-Arms	5.00
R. P. Upton, Agent, rent 602 Carondelet Street.	55.00
Cumberland Tel. Co., telephone service	12.00

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Geo. G. Earl, Superintendent	$400.00
W. T. Grotts, First Assistant Engineer	200.00
John T. Eastwood, Assistant Engineer	150.00
John F. Richardson, Assistant Engineer	150.00
Henry Smyth, Civil Engineer	100.00
Alex Allison, Jr., Civil Engineer	75.00
Ed. A. Fowler, Civil Engineer	65.00
J. W. Armstrong, Draftsman	100.00
R. Sydney Hernandez, Draftsman	100.00
D. W. Benson, Draftsman	80.00
John Davidson, Draftsman	75.00
W. L. Raymond, Rodman	50.00
Talbert Lee, Laborer	46.00
Emile Preiz, Attendant	65.00
John L. Porter, Chemist	100.00
Frank Gondolfi, Clerk	20.00

STATE BOARDS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office, No. 337 Carondelet Street.

Levee Offices, at the head of Lafayette, Bienville, Spain and St. Andrew Streets.

Established by Act 70 of 1896, as amended by Act No. 36 of 1900.

The Board is empowered under above Acts to take charge of and administer the public wharves and landings of the Port of New Orleans, to construct new wharves where necessary, and to erect sheds on the wharves and landings to protect merchandise in transit, to place and keep the wharves and landings in good condition; to maintain sufficient depth of water and to provide for lighting and policing such wharves and landings.

To defray said expenses they are empowered to charge shipping visiting the port of New Orleans for the use of said wharves and landings the following rates: All sea going vessels shall pay two cents per ton per day upon the gross tonnage for the first three days and one cent per ton per day for the next three days, being a maximum charge of nine cents per ton and a minimum charge of two cents per ton. Vessels paying the maximum charge may remain at the wharves for a period of thirty-six days after arrival.

The Board of Port Commissioners, on the 29th of May, 1901, the date of termination of the lease between the Louisiana Construction and Improvement Company

and the City of New Orleans, assumed charge of the administration of the revenues of the wharves and landings.

The tonnage of seagoing vessels arriving at the port of New Orleans during the first year of their administration, was 4,079,877; of this tonnage 2,285,252 occupied the public wharves; the wharfage charged these vessels amounted to $168,853.24, an average of seven and four-tenths cents ($.074) per ton, as against the charge of twelve cents ($.12) under the lease system; a saving of $105,377.00 to these vessels.

A proportionate reduction of charges is also made to river craft, and this reduction in the first year's administration has amounted to a saving of $10,059.42 to the river tonnage.

The Board, since assuming charge of the administration of the public wharf system, has constructed new wharves in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts. The most notable of the improvements constructed are at the Henderson Street Wharf, extending from Terpsichore street 900 feet up, at this point a new modern wharf has been erected, upon which is constructed a steel shed for the entire 900 feet, a granite block roadway, on a concrete foundation thirty feet in width has been constructed from Terpsichore to St. Mary street; the Henderson Street Wharf is assigned by preference to vessels loaded with coffee, and is a model of modern port facilities, and is forerunner of what the Board expects to accomplish along the entire commercial front of the City of New Orleans.

The members of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans are:

Hugh McCloskey .....President.
Branch M. King .....Vice-President.
Wm. A. Kernaghan .....Secretary.
Wm. H. Brynes,
A. Dumser,

The officers are:

Ed. L. Cope .....Superintendent.
Clark Steen .....Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.
Bernard McCloskey .....Attorney.
Coleman, Malochee and Villere .....Engineers.
Jas. Hagan, J. D. Farrell, M. J. Long and Jno. A. Harris .....Deputy Commissioners.

The Commissioners are appointed for a term of five years by the Governor, the term of one commissioner expiring annually; the Board fills by election for the unexpired term all vacancies that occur through death, resignation or other causes.

The deputy commissioners combine the duties formerly devolving upon the Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, Wharf Superintendents, and Wharfingers in the three parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard that comprise the Port of New Orleans.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

(CITY AND STATE.)

Appointed by the Governor under Act 170 of 1898; Bond $5,000; Salary $2,500 per annum; Paid by the State.

Martin Behrman, President; Fifth District; Residence, 228 Pelican Avenue.

C. Taylor Gauche, Vice-President; First District; Residence, 1521 St. Charles Street.

Alex. Pujol; Second District; Residence, 2336 St. Ann Street.
Jos. Hern; Third District; Residence, 2318 Royal Street.
Sam. Alston; Fourth District; Residence, ———.
Henry Puderer; Sixth District; Residence, 4536 Tchoupitoulas Street.
O. A. Trezevant; Seventh District; Residence, 702 Fern Street.
E. K. Skinner, Attorney; Residence, 902 Jackson Ave.

CLERICAL FORCE.

Paid by the City under Sec. 3 of Act 170 of 1898.

	SALARY.
Geo. C. Dawkins, Secretary; Residence, 1222 First Street	$1,440
Horace P. Phillips, Assistant Secretary; Residence, 802 Napoleon Avenue	660
Geo. Bishop, Chief Clerk; Residence, 828 Market Street	1,440
Jos. L. Rock, Chief Clerk; Residence, 1619 St. Louis	1,440
H. J. Davezace, Assistant Clerk; Residence, 1619 St. Louis Street	1,200
John P. Brady, Chief Clerk; Residence, 1227 Marigny Street	1,440
Wm. H. Brooks, Assistant Clerk; Residence, 2477 Royal Street	1,200
John J. Fitzgerald, Chief Clerk; Residence, 2508 Chippewa Street	1,440
Fred. Schambach, Assistant Clerk; Residence, 2020 First Street	1,200
Aug. Kevlin, Chief Clerk; Residence, 711 Pelican Avenue	1,440

John F. Tims, Chief Clerk; 4615 Constance Street 1,440
Chas. Eiermann, Assistant Clerk; Residence, 630 Jena Street 1,200
W. R. M. Whitney, Chief Clerk; Residence, 1020 Dublin Street 1,440
Mrs. L. Haughton, Portress; Residence, 717 Dryades Street 120

STATE CONTEST BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Office, Baton Rouge, La.

John T. Michel .....Secretary of State.
W. S. Frazee .....State Auditor.
Ledoux E. Smith .....State Treasurer.

NEW BASIN CANAL AND SHELL ROAD.

Office, New Basin, corner Franklin Street, New Orleans, La.

Frank M. Breedlove .....President.
_____ .....Secretary.
Walter C. Murphy, of New Orleans ....Superintendent.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Frank M. Breedlove .....New Orleans
P. E. St. Martin .....New Orleans
John B. Horner .....New Orleans
O. A. Boullion .....Ascension
T. M. Ackers .....Tangipahoa

ORLEANS LEVEE BOARD.

Office, 395 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

Telephone No. 1318.

Chas. T. Yenni .....Presi
T. J. Duggan .....Secre

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF COMMISSION

ORLEANS LEVEE DISTRICT.

Jules C. Koenig .....First Di
J. L. Adams .....Second Di
Peter Elizardi .....Third Di
W. McL. Fayssoux .....Fourth Di
E. Abascal .....Fifth Di
C B. Stroudeback .....Sixth Di

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office, New Orleans.

Dr. Ed. Souchon, of New Orleans.....Presi
Dr. T. C. Eagan, of Shreveport.....Vice-Presi
Dr. G. Farrar Patton, of New Orleans.....Secre
Dr. John B. Thomas, of East Baton Rouge
..... Quarantine Phys
Dr. S. S. Gill, of Orleans .....Shipping Insp
Dr. P. E. Archinard, of Orleans .....Bacteriol
Col. F. C. Zacharie, of Orleans .....Atto

MEMBERS.

Dr. Ed. Souchon .....New Orleans
Dr. T. C. Eagan .....Shreveport
Dr. T. T. Tarleton .....Grand Coteau
Dr P B. McCutcheon .....New Orleans
Dr. W. Glendower Owen .....Whitecastle
Dr. J. S. Stepens .....Natchitoches
Dr. Arthur Nolte .....New Orleans

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Office, Baton Rouge.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. W. W. Heard, Governor; President ..... Baton Rouge
Hon. J. V. Calhoun, Ex-officio Secretary ..... Baton Rouge
J. D. Stannard, Assistant Secretary.....Baton Rouge

MEMBERS.

Hon. W. W. Heard, Governor .....Baton Rouge
Hon. Walter Guion, Attorney General....New Orleans
Hon. J. V. Calhoun, Superintendent Public Education ..... Baton Rouge
A. E. Hotard, First District .....Algiers
Maurice Stern, Second District .....New Orleans
F. W. Nichols, Third District .....Thibodaux
R. C. Scarborough, Fourth District .....Natchitoches
E. H. McClendon, Fifth District .....Houma
Thos. H. Lewis, Sixth District .....Opelousas

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

Office, Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans.

H. B. Richardson .....Chief Engineer.
Walter H. Hoffman .....Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

H. B. Richardson,
Sydney Lewis,
Frank M. Keer,
Arsene Perrilliat,
Marshall P. Robertson.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Office, Baton Rouge.

C. L. DeFuentes .....President.
W. M. Barrow .....Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS.

C. L. De Fuentes .....First District, Orleans.
Overton Cade .....Second District, Lafayette.
W. L. Foster .....Third District, Caddo.

BOARD OF APPRAISERS OF RAILWAY, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, SLEEPING CAR AND EXPRESS.

Office, Baton Rouge.

W. S. Frazee .....President.
W. N. McFarland .....Secretary

MEMBERS.

W. S. Frazee, Auditor .....Ex-officio, Baton Rouge.
L. R. Garcia.....First District, New Orleans.
——— .....Second District, New Orleans.
Geo. M. Robertson .....Third District, Iberia.
M. H. Carver .....Fourth District, Natchitoches.
G. C. Goldman .....Fifth District, Goldman.
Thos. F. Butler .....Sixth District, St. Francisville.

COMMERCIAL BOARDS.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Telephone No. 1261.

OFFICERS, 1902.

Thos. J. Woodward .....President.
E. J. Kohnke .....First Vice-President.
Henry G. Schreiber .....Second Vice-President.
James W. Porch .....Third Vice-President.
Garland Wolfe .....Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. J. Woodward,
James W. Porch,
Albert P. Noll,
Gus. Lehman, Sr.,
Chas. M. Murray,
Udolpho Wolfe,
Henry Kahn,
Jos. Kohn,
Ernest M. Loeb,
E. F. Kohnke,
M. J. Sanders,
Stonewall Jackson,
Geo. B. Matthews,
Frank Rickert, Jr.,
J. Henry Lafaye,
S. Lott Breaux,
Henry Leverich,
Robert D. Jones.
Henry B. Schreiber,
Lewis Pfister,

E. P. Cottreaux,
Simon Steinhardt,
M. Schwabacher,
Patrick McCloskey,
B. F. Eshleman,
Frank T. Murphy,
N. Kirkpatrick.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Argentine Republic—J. O. Bigelow, 831 Gravier Street.
Austria-Hungary—Franz Hindermann, 604 Custom-house Street.
Belgium—A. J. R. Landower, Consul; Emile Drew, Vice-Consul, 816 Union Street.
Brazil—Chas. Dittban, Vice-Consul, 628 Gravier Street.
Costa Rica—Lamar C. Quintero, Consul General, 814 Hennen Building.
France—Francois Ambrogi, Consul; Jos. Thiebaud, Vice-Consul, 624 Gravier Street.
German Empire—Ernest VonMeysenbug.
Great Britain—A. G. Vansittart, Consul; J. A. Donnelly, Vice-Consul; J. Ching, Pro-Consul, 141 Carondelet Street.
Guatemala—J. Novella, Consul General, 205 Exchange Place.
Honduras—E. Hernandez, Vice-Consul, 205 Exchange Place.
Italy—Giusseppe St. Martin, Consul; 206 Baronne St.
Japan—J. W. Phillips, Consul, 226 Camp Street.
Mexico—Anselmo De la Portilla, Consul; Miguel Barrera, Chancellor, 1105 Prytania Street.
Netherlands—W. J. Hammond, Consul, 226 Carondelet Street.
Nicaragua—Benj. Vidaurre, Consul General, 205 Exchange Place.
Portugal—M. Generelly, Vice-Consul, 130 Camp Street.
Republic of Colombia—Alphonse Delgado, 219 Baronne Street.

San Domingo—J. E. D'Mezo, Consul, 320 Magazine Street.
Spain—Jose Gacuma, Consul, 618 Commercial Place.
Sweden and Norway—Pearl White, Vice-Consul; A. E. Ugland, Acting Vice-Consul, 420 Canal Street.
Switzerland—E. Hoehn Consul, 535 Customhouse Street.
Uruguay—Gilbert H. Green, Vice-Consul, 618 Gravier Street.

FERRIES.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS.

That the bid of Thomas Pickles for the lease of the First, Second and Third District Ferries, for a period of ten years, from January 1st, 1897, in accordance with specifications approved by the Council and on file in the office of the City Engineer, for the sum of Forty-nine Thousand ($49,000.00) Dollars, be and the same is hereby accepted and that the Mayor be and he is hereby directed and authorized to enter into notarial contract with the said Thomas Pickles, in accordance therewith as per his bid of July 24, 1895.

The specifications for the leasing of the First, Second and Third District Ferries, including schedules, prices, etc., to be charged will be found on page 302 Flynn's Digest. *Lease expires January 1, 1907.*

JACKSON STREET FERRY.

That the bid of Thomas Pickles for the lease of the Jackson Street Ferry for a term of ten years, in accordance with specifications approved by the Council, for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, be and the same is hereby accepted and the Mayor is hereby directed and authorized to enter into notarial contract with said Thomas Pickles in accordance therewith as per his bid of December 12, 1895. Adopted by the Council, City of New Orleans, January 14, 1896.

The specifications for leasing the Jackson Street Ferry, including schedule, prices, etc., to be charged, will be found on page 311, Flynn's Digest. Term expires December 31st, 1906.

NAPOLEON AVENUE FERRY.

That the bid of John Herbert for the right to operate a steam ferry from head of Napoleon Avenue, from Parish of Orleans to Amesville in Parish of Jefferson, for a term of twenty-five years from date of adjudication and according to specifications approved by the Council and now on file in the office of the City Engineer, for the sum of Thirteen Hundred Dollars, be and the same is hereby accepted, and that the Mayor be and he is hereby directed and authorized to enter into contract with the said John Herbert in accordance therewith as per his bid of February 19th, 1894, Adopted by the Council March 13, 1894. Term expires 1919.

The specifications for leasing the Napoleon Avenue Ferry, including schedule, pricees, etc., to be charged, will be found on page 318 of Flynn's Digest.

PINE STREET FERRY.

That the bid of Thomas Pickles for the right to operate a steam ferry from the head of Pine Street in the Parish of Orleans to Westwego in the Parish of Jefferson for the term of twenty-five years from date of adjudication, in accordance with specifications approved by the Council and now on file in the office of the City Engineer, for the sum of Fourteen Hundred Dollars, be and the same is accepted, and that the Mayor be and he is hereby directed and authorized to enter into notarial contract with the said Thomas Pickles in accordance therewith as per his bid February 19, 1894, adopted by the Council March 13, 1894. Term expires 1919.

The specifications for leasing the Pine Street Ferry, including schedule, prices, etc., to be charged, will be found on page 323 of Flynn's Digest.

LOUISIANA AVENUE FERRY.

SECTION 1.—That the bid of the Merchants' and Planters' Ferry Company, Ltd., for the sum of $15,025.00 for a franchise operating a steam ferry or ferries to ply between the Sixth District in City of New Orleans at Louisiana Avenue, and the Parish of Jefferson,

under the provisions of Ordinance 16,057, be and the same is hereby accepted.

SECTION 2.—That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into, sign and execute a contract by notarial act to the said Merchants' and Planters' Co., Ltd., to operate a steam ferry or ferries between Louisiana Avenue and Parish of Jefferson, under the terms and conditions and for a period set out in Ordinance 16,157 C. S.

The specifications for leasing the Louisiana Avenue Ferry, including schedule, prices to be charged, etc., will be found in Ordinance 16,157 C. S. Lease expires 1910.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Algiers Court House, 225 Morgan Street.
Boys' House of Refuge, Nashville Avenue, between S. Franklin and S. Liberty Streets.
Carrollton Market, Dublin, corner Maple Streets.
City Hall, St. Charles, corner Lafayette Street.
House of Detention, Tulane Avenue.
Claiborne Market, S. Claiborne, between Palmyra and Tulane Avenue.
Court House, Civil District Court, Chartres between St. Peter and St. Ann Streets.
Custom House, Canal and Decatur Streets.
Criminal Court, Tulane, corner S. Basin Street.
Delamore Market, Elysian Fields, corner N. Claiborne Street.
Dryades Market, Dryades, Melpomene, Thalia, and *Terpsichore* Streets.
French Market, from St. Ann to Ursulines, between the *River* and Decatur Street.

Guillotte Market, Alvar between Burgundy and N. Rampart Streets.

Jefferson City Market, Magazine, between Berlin and Napoleon Avenue.

Keller Market, Felicity between S. Robinson and Magnolia Streets.

Lebreton Market, Bayou Road, between Dorgenois and Broad Streets.

Library Building, No. 610 Camp Street.

Magazine Market, Magazine and Camp, on St. Mary Street.

Ninth Street Market, Magazine between Ninth and Harmony Streets.

Parish Prison, Gravier between S. Basin and S. Franklin Streets.

Pilie Market, Poydras between S. Rampart and S. Basin Streets.

Post Office, Decatur, corner Canal Street.

Poydras Market, Poydras between Baronne and S. Rampart Streets.

Prytania Market, Prytania, corner Lyon Street.

Rocheblave Market, Rocheblave, corner Customhouse Street.

Second Street Market, Second, corner Dryades Street.

Shakespeare Market, N. Peters, Dumaine, St. Philip and River.

Soraparu Market, Soraparu, Tchoupitoulas and Rousseau Streets.

St. Barnard Market, St. Bernard Avenue, corner Claiborne Street.

St. John's Market, Patterson between Olivier and Verret Streets.

St. Mary's Market, Tchoupitoulas between N. and S. Diamond Streets.

Suburban Market, Carrollton Avenue, corner Customhouse Street.

Third District Pound, 1226 Frenchmen Street.
Treme Market, Orleans between Marais and Robertson Streets.
U. S. Jackson Barracks, River and City limits (lower).
U. S. Mint, Esplanade between N. Peters and Decatur Streets.
Washington Market, St. Claude and St. Roch Avenue.
Zengel Market, Piety and Burgundy Streets.

PUBLIC MONUMENTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

No. 1. To the Union Veterans, in Chalmette Cemetery.
No. 2. The battle-ground monument, at Chalmette.
No. 3. To General Andrew Jackson, in Jackson Square.
No. 4. To Henry Clay, in Lafayette Square.
No. 5. To the Heroes of September 14th, Liberty Place, on Canal Street.
No. 6. The Firemen's Monument, Greenwood Cemetery.
No. 7. The Ladies' Confederate Monument, in Greenwood Cemetery.
No. 8. To Irad Ferry, in Firemen's Cemetery.
No. 9. To General Albert Sidney Johnson, Army of Tennessee, Metairie Cemetery.
No. 10. To General Stonewall Jackson, Army of Northern Virginia, Metairie Cemetery.
No. 11. The Hennessey Monument, Metairie Cemetery.
No. 12. The Washington Artillery Monument, in Metairie Cemetery.
No. 13. To General Robert E. Lee, Lee Circle.
No. 14. The Margaret Monument, Margaret Place.

No. 15. The Franklin Monument, Lafayette Square.
No. 16. The McDonogh Monument, in Lafayette Square.

PARKS AND SQUARES.

Annunciation Square, Annunciation, between Race and Orange Streets.
Audubon Park, S. Tulane Avenue, between S. Carrollton and S. Pierce Streets.
Beauregard Square, N. Rampart and St. Peter and St. Ann Streets.
Claiborne Circle, junction N. Claiborne and St. Bernard Streets.
Clay Square, bet. Chippewa and Annunciation, Second and Third Streets.
Cleveland Park, S. Claiborne, between Tulane and Julia Streets.
Coliseum Place, between Camp and Coliseum, Melpomene and Race Streets.
De Soto Square, intersection De Soto and Esplanade Avenues.
Elk Place, S. Basin, between Canal and Tulane Avenue.
Fischer Place, S. Carrollton Avenue, between Levee and St. Charles Streets.
Frederick Square, between Olive and Hamilton, Edinburgh and Laurel Grove.
Freret Place, Pitt, between Octavia and Joseph Streets.
Gayarre Place, Esplanade, between N. Tonti and N. Miro Streets.
Hamilton Square, Sycamore, Mobile, S. Carrollton Avenue and Dublin Street.
Jackson Square, Chartres, Decatur, St. Ann and St. Peter Streets.
Jamison Park, Howard, between Baronne and Dryades Streets.

Keller Square, Felicity, St. Andrew, Freret and Howard Streets.

Lafayette Square, Camp, St. Charles, North and South Streets.

Lawrence Square, Magazine and Camp, Berlin and Jena Streets.

Lee Place, St. Charles and Howard Avenues.

Liberty Place, intersection Delta and Peters Streets.

Macarty Square, N. Rampart, Burgundy, Pauline and Alvar Streets.

Magazine Park, Magazine Street, corner Felicity.

Margaret Place, Camp and Prytania, between Clio and Calliope Streets.

McDonogh Place, Prytania, St. Charles, Pleasant and Toledano Streets.

Morris Park, Third and Washington Avenue, Howard and Freret Streets.

Murray Place, foot Napoleon Avenue.

New Orleans City Park, Metairie Road, between Orleans Street Canal and Bayou St. John.

Newman Place, Prytania, between Urania and Felicity Streets.

Parkerson Place, Terpsichore, between Coliseum and Prytania Streets.

Philip Place, Philip, between S. Franklin and S. Liberty Streets.

Samuel Square, Napoleon Avenue, between Saratoga and S. Franklin Streets.

Sugar Exchange Park, N. Front, Bienville and Conti Streets.

St. Bernard Circle, Claiborne Avenue.

Soraparu Place, Tchoupitoulas, Soraparu and Rousseau Streets.

St. Anthony Place, in the rear of St. Louis Cathedral.

Taylor Square, Roman, Derbigny, Third and Washington Streets.

Tulane Park, Tulane and Banks Streets.
Washington Square, Royal, Dauphine, Frenchmen and Elysian Fields Streets.

SOME CITY DISTANCES.

The distance from the corner of St. Charles and Canal Streets to Carrollton Avenue via St. Charles Avenue, thence out Carrollton Avenue to Canal Street, thence on Canal Sreet to St. Charles Street, is 10.61 miles, or 56,006 feet.

From Louisiana Avenue to Carrollton Avenue the distance is 15,629 feet, or 2,96 miles.

The length of Carrollton Avenue from St. Charles Avenue to Canal Street is 15,471 feet, or 2.93 miles.

The distance from the corner of Magazine Street and Washington Avenue to Carrollton Avenue is 10,850 feet on Washington Avenue, or 2.05 miles.

APPROPRIATIONS.

BUDGET OF 1903.

Assessors	$22,500.00
City Criminal Courts	11,080.00
Civil Sheriff, Attending Courts	4,000.00
City Chemist	1,200.00
City Attorney's Office	24,580.00
City Engineer's Office	30,000.00
Civil Service Commission	5,000.00
Court House Commission	1,470.00
Coroner's Office	10,320.00
Council Chamber	16,772.00
Comptroller's Office	11,900.00
Comptroller's Office, Tax Bills	4,500.00

Comptroller's Office, Tax Mortgage	6,300.00
Comptroller's Office, Binding Books	250.00
Criminal District Court	18,600.00
District Attorney	7,700.00
Fire Department	245,168.42
Firemen's Pension Fund	3,750.00
Health, City Board of	17,500.00
Insane, Care of	3,000.00
Insane, Transportation of	1,000.00
Jury Commissioners	4,550.00
Lighting City	180,000.00
Lighting Algiers Court House	800.00
Library, Public	8,500.00
Mayor's Office	11,590.00
Mayor's Office, City Hall	4.490.00
Mayor's Office, City Hall, Repairs	300.00
Meals to Jurors	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	83,6[illegible]4.08
Notary, City—Contingent Expenses....	300.00
Notarial Archives	850.00
Police and Public Buildings—Com. Office	8,030.00
Police & Public Buildings:	
Supplies and coal for prisoners	25,000.00
Police Jail	12,100.00
Repairs	4,000.00
Fire Alarm Office	15,400.00
Removing sick and dead	2,200.00
Conveying prisoners	6,600.00
Collecting market revenues	8.500.00
Clothing Insane	100.00
Repairs of markets	2,500.00
Criminal Court and Jail Building...	6,560.00
Civil District Court	1,920.00
Supreme Court	600.00
City Courts	780.00
Police	199,000.00

Printing Official Journal	6,000.00
Printing Supplies	3,120.00
Prisons and Asylums, Com. Supplies	100.00
Public Works:	
Commissioner's Office	36,620.00
Gentilly Road Commissioners	1,440.00
Algiers Road, Algiers	720.00
Street Labor	85,935.00
Bridge Gang, etc.	5,000.00
Lumber	4,000.00
Supplies	5,200.00
Removal of Garbage	106,340.00
Public Squares	7,928.00
Public Charities	30,984.00
Rents, First City Court	900.00
Rents, Engine Houses & Police Stations	1,704.00
Registrar of Voters	400.00
Recorder's Courts	27,650.00
Reformatory Boys	7,500.00
Schools, Public	75,000.00
Sewerage and Water Board:	
London Avenue	2,440.00
Orleans Pump	2,440.00
Supplies and Coal	24,050.00
Drainage Department	5,400.00
Central Power Station	11,560.00
Station 1	2,340.00
Station 2	2,340.00
Station 5	2,640.00
Station 6	2,340.00
Station 7	2,340.00
Station 8	1,800.00
Sheriff, Criminal	59,230.00
Sinks, Public	1,200.00
Small Pox Patients	5,000.00
Telephones, Peoples'	1,806.00

Touro-Shakspeare Alms House	7,500.00
Treasurer's Office	18,540.00
Treasurer's Office, Delinquent Tax Department	11,400.00
Water Service:	
N. O. Water Works	96,570.90
Algiers Water Works	11,280.00
	$1,715,213.15
Reserve Fund	$380,095.68

POLITICAL INFORMATION.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

January 1st—New Year's Day.
January 8th—Battle of New Orleans.
February 22—Washington's Birthday.
Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday).
Good Friday.
April 6th—Decoration Day.
July 4th—Independence Day.
November 1st—All Saints' Day.
November 25th—Labor Day.
Thanksgiving Day.
December 25th—Christmas Day.
Saturdays after 12 o'clock.
General Election Days.

BOARD OF ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

Col. W. H. Byrnes .....President
Appointed by the Governor.
Jere M. Gleason .....Registrar of Voters
By virtue of his office.

H. B. McMurray .....Civil Sheriff
By virtue of his office.
Under Act 152, Section 11.

POLITICAL CALENDAR FROM 1903 TO 1904.

ALL ELECTION DAYS ARE LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

Polls open at 6 A. M. Polls close at 7 P. M.

New Registration required every two years.

Registration offices close thirty days before an election.

State election, Tuesday following the third Monday in April, 1904.

Representatives in Congress, the first Tuesday following the first Monday of November, 1904.

New Orleans, for Parish and Municipal offices, Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1904, and of every fourth year thereafter.

Sub-registration offices open thirty days before the close of registration in each ward of the city and are kept open from 8 A. M. until 2 P. M., and from 4 P. M. until 7 P. M. daily, Sundays and holidays excepted.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Every citizen of this State and of the United States, native born or naturalized, not less than 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be an elector, and shall be entitled to vote at any election in the State. He shall be an actual bona fide resident of the State two years, of the parish one year, and of the precinct in which he offers to vote, six months preceding the election (removal from one precinct to another in same parish does not deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct from which he removed, until six *months after removal*).

He shall have been at the time he offers to vote legally enrolled as a registered voter, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of 1898, and Act 199 of 1898. He shall have paid his poll tax for two years prior to the election unless he attains his majority in the meantime or is beyond the age limit (60 years).

Persons who have been convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary and not afterwards pardoned with express restoration of franchise, inmates of charitable institutions (except soldiers' home), prisoners confined in public prison, all interdicted and insane persons, are not permited to register or vote, or hold any office or appointment of honor, trust or profit in the State.

Commissioners and Clerks of Election are appointed by the Board of Supervisors 30 days before an election. Three commissioners and one clerk for each precinct, each political party to be represented.

Each political party has the right to one watcher in each precinct and are only allowed within the *guard rail* after polls close.

Commissioners and clerks receive $3.00 per day. Deputy Sheriffs receive $5.00.

No bar room allowed open during an election within one mile of a poll.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Any convention of delegates representing a political party or other nominating body which at the State election next preceding the holding of such convention polled 10 per cent. of the entire vote cast in the election district for which said convention is held, or any delegates who have been selected in caucus called and held within the provisions of Act 152 of 1898, as amended by Act 132 of 1900, and any caucus so called and held in any such electoral district or division may, for the State

or for the district or division for which the convention or caucus is held, as the case may be, by causing a certificate of nomination to be duly filed, make therein such nominations for each office to be filled at the election. Every certificate shall state such facts as is required by the provisions of the above mentioned Acts, shall be signed by the presiding officer and by the secretary of the convention or caucus, who shall add thereto their affidavit that the affiants were such officers and that said certificate is true and correct. The nomination of candidates may be made by nomination papers signed for each candidate by qualified voters of such district or division, to the number of at least one thousand (1000) for any officer to be voted for by the electors of the State at large. One hundred (100) for parish or municipal officers, member of the Legislature or Congress, and twenty-five (25) for ward officers.

Each voter signing a nomination paper shall give his place of residence, with street and number, if any.

Signers are limited to designating one nominee for each office and no more.

All signatures must be made in person.

Nomination Papers shall, before being filed, be submitted to the Registrar of Voters for his certificate, what number of signatures are names of qualified voters. It is the duty of the Registrar of Voters to certify to at least 50 per cent. more names on applications for nomination papers than are required by law to make a nomination, one signer to each separate paper shall attach thereto his affidavit that the statements therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he shall also add his postoffice address. A signature once to a nomination cannot be withdrawn after being certified by the Registrar of Voters.

All certificates of nomination papers, besides containing the names of candidates, shall specify:

1. The office for which the candidate is nominated.

2. The party or political principle which he represents, expressed in not more than three words.

3. His place of residence and business, if any, with street and number.

Candidates nominated otherwise than by political parties polling 10 per cent., shall not use the name of any such political party, except as describing and preceding some other name or term; in case a nomination is made by a nomination paper, only the words "Nomination Paper," or abbreviated as "Nom. Paper," shall be added after such designations, which, in such cases, shall not consist of more than two words.

Certificates of nomination shall be filed with the Secretary of State before 5 o'clock P. M. on the fifth Tuesday before the day of election.

Nomination papers shall be filed with the Secretary of State before 5 o'clock P. M. on the fourth Tuesday before the day of election. Provided, that in cases where, under the law, it becomes necessary to hold an election to fill a vacancy, such certificates of nomination and nomination papers shall be filed not less than fifteen days before the election.

Certificates and nomination papers filed as above shall be deemed regular, unless objected to in writing within seventy-two hours after last day allowed by law for filing such papers.

Candidates have the right to withdraw from nomination by request in writing and sworn to and filed to the Secretary of State within seventy-two hours, as above.

The Secretary of State publishes the names of candidates for State, judicial and congressional officers. Parochial, municipal and ward officers are published by the Registrar of Voters within twenty-four hours of *the receipt* thereof.

TOTAL VOTE BY WARDS, NOVEMBER 7, 1899. PREDICATED ON THE VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Ward No.	Total Vote Cast	Ballots Spoiled	Total Registration	Per Cent.	Capdevielle's Majority
1	2162	25	2467	88.2	448
2	2230	15	2611	86.	378
3	3250	78	3710	89.7	842
4	1795	16	2189	82.7	657
5	2319	75	3014	79.1	977
6	1662	18	1951	86.1	236
7	2518	48	3016	85.1	450
8	1651	41	2044	82.8	451
9	2189	51	2562	87.4	667
10	3182	66	3852	85.	550
11	2742	157	3209	87.2	94
12	1921	1	2415	80.	*127
13	1319	20	1538	87.	151
14	1295	4	1509	86.6	131
15	1309	83	1646	84.6	385
16	441	15	519	87.8	* 7
17	574	17	711	83.1	100
	32559	750	38963	‡85.1	6383

1896. Total Registration, 60084. Total Vote cast, 47957. Per cent., 78.8.

* Flower's Majority. ‡ Average per cent.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICES.

General election held April 17, 1900; 59 parishes; population 1,381,627.

FOR GOVERNOR.

William W. Heard, Democrat	60,206
Eugene S. Reems, Republican	2,449
John Caffrey, Jr., Republican Fusion	14,215

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Election, November 4th, 1902.

First Congressional District, Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine and Orleans, below Julia Street.

Adolph Meyer, Democrat	3,214
Oliver S. Livaudais, Republican	792
Blank and Scattering	41

Second Congressional District—Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James, St. John and Orleans above Julia Street.

Robert C. Davey, Democrat	3,384
Robert E. Lee, Republican	722
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